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THE

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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JANUARY, 1905

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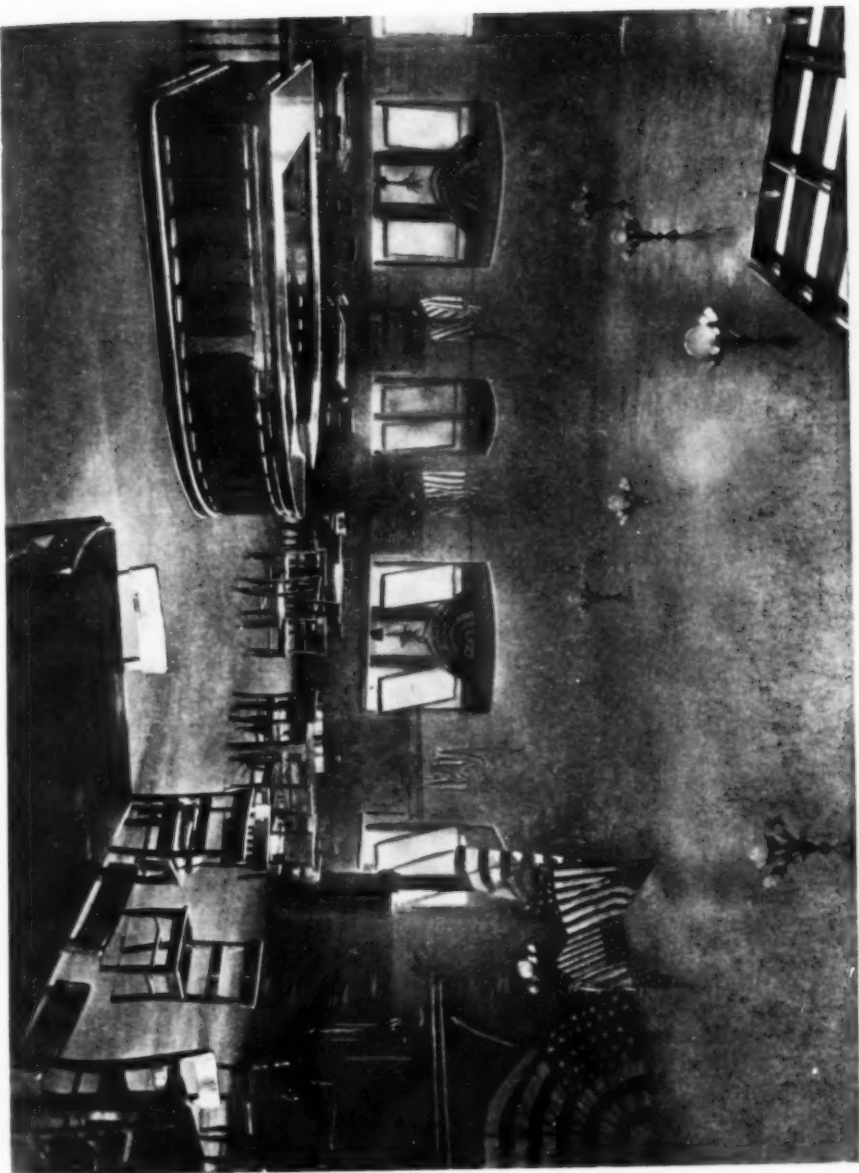
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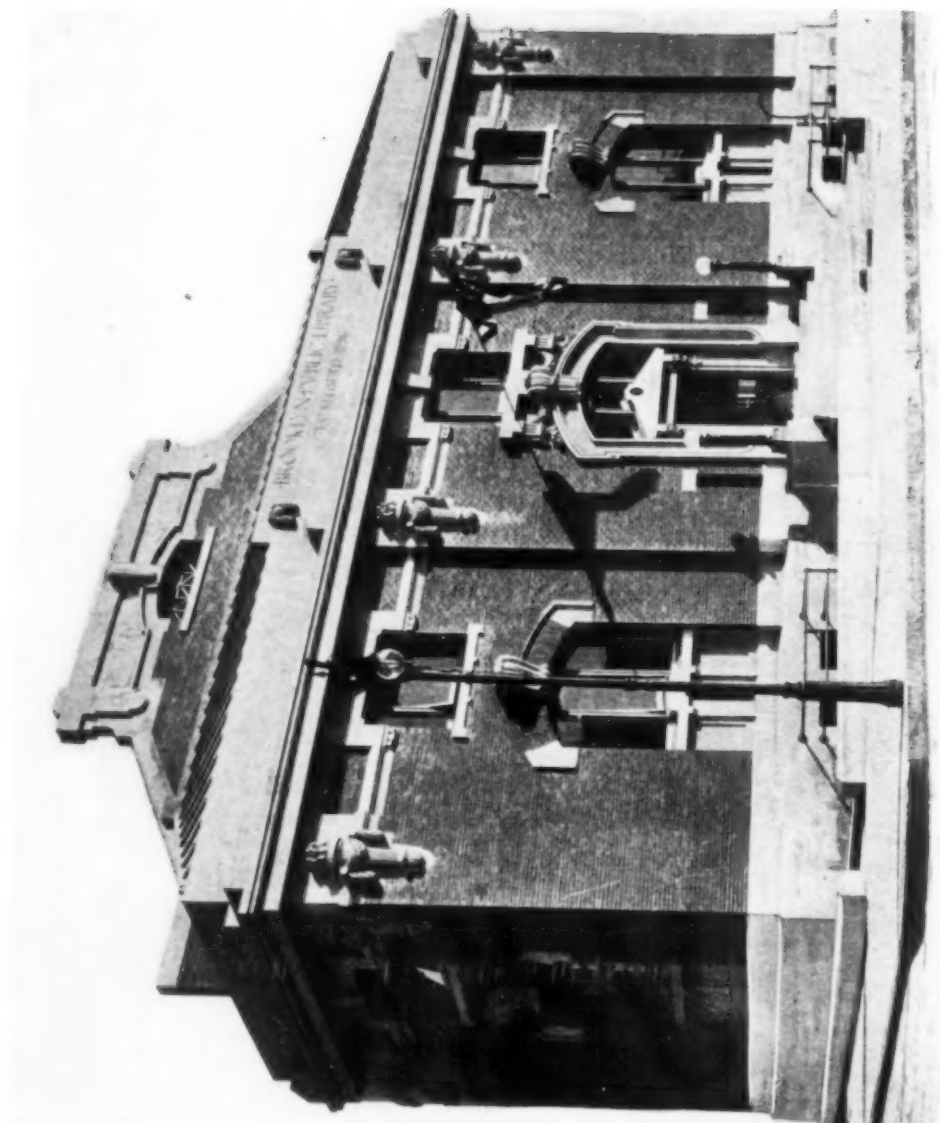
EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1905.

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CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA. U.S. A. F. PHOTO. LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 30.

JANUARY, 1905.

NO. 1

AMONG the library activities of the year just closed, the St. Louis Conference must take first place. It was undoubtedly the most notable meeting that the Library Association has yet held, international to a degree unlooked for by its officers, and presenting in the large volume of its Proceedings, recently issued, papers and discussions of remarkable variety and permanent interest, while its representative character as a national meeting was shown by the significant fact that thirty-six of the states of the Union were represented in the total attendance of nearly six hundred persons. The influence of the St. Louis Conference, and of the meeting to be held in Oregon next summer — for which, by the way, most favorable rates have already been secured from the railroads — should be of special value in forwarding library development in the states which are still among the outposts of the library movement. An important step in this direction has already been taken by the organization of the Oregon Library Association, while in the South the advance of the last few years has been aided by the recent organization of state library associations for Alabama and North Carolina. Practically in the same field, the formation of the League of Library Commissions should unify and make more effective the library work of the several states associated in its membership. Indeed, the new year sees the organized library agencies of the country stronger, more numerous, and more alive than ever before.

MR. CARNEGIE'S library gifts fell much below the record of previous years, reaching a total of about \$600,000, distributed among 23 states, in amounts ranging generally from ten to twenty thousand dollars. But the influence of the Carnegie gifts of the last five years was more evident during the past twelvemonth than ever before, in the constantly increasing record of new buildings, completed and opened for public service, in cities and towns scattered throughout the entire country. In Alaska, Oklahoma, Texas, the Carnegie libraries have entered upon their work as effectively, and possibly with more

public co-operation and interest, as in the great city systems of New York and Brooklyn, whose chain of Carnegie branches represent in design and equipment the "last word" in library architecture and administration. Five years from now we shall be better able to judge of the result of a philanthropic policy unique in the history of public benefaction, but it is impossible to read the list of Carnegie library dedications that has appeared in these columns from month to month without realizing that Mr. Carnegie has introduced a new element into the civic life of the nation. The remarkable facts regarding the great bulk of Carnegie library gifts, presented by Mr. Horace White at the Beloit library exercises, given elsewhere, are of the greatest interest, not only in their record of what has been done in the distribution of millions, but in their indication of future influences and results.

BIBLIOGRAPHICALLY the year was of unusual interest. The "A. L. A. catalog," of course, was the most noteworthy addition to library literature, and striking evidence of its usefulness is found in the fact that the first printing of 20,000 copies has been exhausted within three months after publication and that a second edition is now in preparation. No work of the sort, representing as it does a relatively small selection of titles, could expect to meet with general approval; but granting many of the criticisms of rejection or inclusion, of plan or execution, the fact remains and should in fairness be recognized that the catalog is an indispensable aid in book buying and selecting, with varied possibilities of usefulness, and that the A. L. A. is to be congratulated upon the creditable execution of a most difficult task. The fourth edition of Cutter's Rules gives to catalogers a familiar tool in improved form; and the new and enlarged edition of Miss Hewins' useful little list of "Books for boys and girls" is of permanent value in its special field. Of a more general character, Granger's "Index to poetry and recitations" is one of the most useful reference works of recent years. The Library of Congress has fittingly begun its

proposed "Contributions to American library history," with the first volume of a "History of the Library of Congress," which is valuable in its store of material and inclusion of documentary records, though it would have gained in interest by judicious condensation. From the Library of Congress also has come a long list of additions to its series of timely reading lists and special bibliographies, which are of wide interest and usefulness.

It is to be hoped that within the new year, and indeed before the mid-year conference at Portland, Oregon, the relations between libraries and the book-trade may be sensibly bettered. The report from the committee on book-trade relations made at St. Louis was happily moderate and sensible, and though the committee was not able to report definite progress in the direction of its most important work, the tone of the report gave good augury for the future. The committee has done good service in pointing out to librarians how foreign books and second-hand books can be advantageously purchased, but of course the advice that librarians should refrain from purchasing new books cannot be followed very far without unfortunate consequences, and the crux of the matter is therefore in some arrangement by which the libraries, as cash buyers really intermediate between publishers and readers, shall have the advantage of a fair discount without competing with or deranging the machinery of the book-trade. It is to be hoped that a conference between committees of the three associations, representing respectively the librarians, the publishers and the booksellers, may be held during the spring and produce satisfactory results. It should be remembered that the question is not a nominal question as to discount from a more or less fictitious "retail price," but a question of real value or the actual price of a book to-day in comparison, on the one hand with the price before the adoption of the net system, and on the other hand with present cost. Librarians have reason to feel aggrieved that the plan on which the change was made has not been fully and consistently carried out, and the majority are disposed to ask nothing more than that the importance of the library system as a method of bringing books before the people should be fairly recognized by publish-

ers without trespass on the reasonable field of the local bookseller, who shares with the library the function of the distributor of literature.

WITH the beginning of the new year, the LIBRARY JOURNAL is reduced in price to \$4. and the *Literary News*, which has hitherto been sent as a book supplement, is discontinued. The half-rate subscription, hitherto extended to students in library schools and to library assistants in libraries where a copy is taken at full subscription price, is now extended also for libraries where such full-rate copy is taken, to the librarian and to all trustees as well as to all library assistants. At this rate of \$2 many more library assistants should avail themselves of the offer, and many trustees, at the suggestion of the librarian, will doubtless be prepared to enroll their names, and by becoming readers of the JOURNAL come more into touch and sympathy with progressive library work. With January, 1905, the *Library Index* is started as a monthly periodical in relation with the Poole system of indexing, under the editorship of Mr. W. I. Fletcher. The publisher's preface to this is given in another column, and sample copies of the January and February numbers, if not received in connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL subscription, will be sent on request to any library. By the use of the "monotype" method, used for the "Annual literary index" of last year with good result, the cumulative method can be used to the highest advantage, and quarterly and annual cumulations of the monthly material, based on the Poole system of indexing as distinguished from the catalog system of classification, are planned as part of the new scheme of issue, which will culminate after the publication of the "Annual literary index" for 1904, now in press, in the "Annual library index," the initial issue of which for 1905 will appear early in 1906, ranging with its predecessor the "Annual literary index" and containing its additional features of the index to composite books, the annual list of bibliographies, and the necrology of writers. In the monthly periodical it is also intended to include, after January, a purchase-list of books likely to commend themselves to libraries, in modification of the plan adopted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the years 1881-83.

REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1904: SUPPLEMENTING THE A. L. A. "GUIDE."

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library.*

THIS list continues the record of recent reference books, as given for publications of 1902-3 in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, December, 1903. It records the more important reference books of the past year, with a special view to the needs and resources of the smaller libraries, and forms practically the second annual supplement to the A. L. A. "Guide to reference books."

ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

The past year has seen the completion of the "New international encyclopædia" (N. Y., Dodd, Mead, 1902-04, 17 v. \$5 each), which has already proven itself to be the most useful up-to-date American cyclopædia.

The final volume of the "Encyclopedia Americana" (N. Y., The Americana Co., 1903-04, 16 v. \$6 each), has also appeared. The A. L. A. catalog recommends both of these encyclopedias (besides the "Universal cyclopædia") for a library of 8000 volumes. It will, however, be the exceptional small library that can afford both works, and while the "Encyclopedia Americana" will prove valuable in supplementing the "New international," on the whole it can be dispensed with. Of course, every large reference library must contain both. When a choice must be made it will be in favor of the "New international."

"Appleton's annual cyclopædia," published every year since 1861, has been discontinued, the 1902 volume being the last. The "International year book" also ceased to appear, at least temporarily, with the 1902 volume. The discontinuance of both these year books at the same time is to be regretted. There is nothing that exactly fills their place.

The seventh volume of the "Nouveau Larousse illustré," completing the work, appeared this year.

CYCLOPEDIAS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

RELIGION. *Bible dictionaries.*

An "Extra" volume of Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" (N. Y., Scribner, 1904, \$6), contains articles on subjects not directly deal-

ing with the Bible, but closely related to it, chiefly based on recent discoveries which bear upon the interpretation of the Bible. There are also maps and indexes.

Brewster's "Saints and festivals of the Christian church" (N. Y., Stokes, 1904, \$2) is, the preface tells us, "A Church year book in which is told the origin, history and present status of each of the chief festivals of the entire Christian Church as well as of a number of local feasts and festivals which obtain in certain parts of Europe." The arrangement is chronological, beginning with the Advent season, Nov. 27. The book gives under each day of the year the facts regarding the saints and festivals of that day. There is at the back of the volume a list of saints and a general index.

The "Encyclopedia of missions," compiled by H. O. Dwight and others (N. Y., Funk, 1904, \$6), is a second edition revised of Bliss's "Encyclopædia of missions" (1891). It brings up-to-date information upon a subject about which recent facts are often wanted.

SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Statistics.*

"Social progress, a year book," edited by Josiah Strong (N. Y., Baker & Taylor, 1904, \$1), comprises economic, industrial, social and religious statistics.

U. S. Government Officials. The "Biographical congressional directory, 1774 to 1903," issued by Congress (Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1903), embraces the biographies of all members of Congress from the Continental Congress to the 57th inclusive. There are also tables of Executive officers, 1789-1903, the Continental Congress, the Congress of the United States.

Census. The Census Office has issued an additional volume of the full reports of the 12th census entitled "Special reports: Occupations" (Wash., 1904, free); also an important "Statistical atlas," prepared under the supervision of Henry Gannett (Wash., 1903, free), which contains useful graphic charts and maps on the population, vital sta-

tistics, agriculture, and manufactures of this country.

Education. "Patterson's college and school directory of the United States and Canada" (Chic., American Educational Co., 1904. \$3) contains some features not to be found in the "American college and public school directory." There is a list of Greek letter fraternities, their chapters and where located, also a list and description of college newspapers and publications.

The "Analytical index to the *Educational Review*, volumes 1 to 25," compiled by C. A. Nelson (Rahway, N. J., Educational Review. \$3), is a useful index to an important educational periodical.

Wilson's "Bibliography, of child study," for the year 1903, was issued as one of the publications of Clark University library.

The new edition of Cubberley's "Syllabus of lectures on the history of education, with selected bibliographies" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1904. \$2.60), contains much new material and many revisions.

Customs. A new edition of Brand's "Popular antiquities of Great Britain" has been prepared under the title "Faiths and folklore," by W. Carew Hazlitt (Lond., Reeves & Turner, 1904, 2 v. 21s.; Scribner. \$6). The alphabetic arrangement is a decided improvement over that in the old Brand, which is further enlarged, corrected and brought down to the present time. This dictionary of national beliefs, superstitions and popular customs will prove a useful reference book.

Green's "Dictionary of etiquette" (N. Y., Brentano, 1904, \$1.25) is a convenient alphabetic key to polite usages for social functions.

PHILOLOGY. *Slang.*

The last volume of Farmer and Henley's great work, "Slang and its analogues, past and present" (Lond., Printed for subscribers only, 1890-1904, 7 v.), has appeared. This work will be found only in the larger libraries, as there were but 750 copies printed. Its use should be restricted in public libraries on account of the inclusion of many slang words of questionable character.

Dictionaries, Irish. In view of the recent revival of interest in Celtic literature, an Irish-English dictionary will be needed, especially in large public libraries. Dinneen's

"Irish-English dictionary" (Dublin, Gill, 1904, 7s. 6d.) is a convenient dictionary for this purpose.

SCIENCE. *Chemistry.*

The Second supplement of Bolton's "Select bibliography of chemistry" (Wash., Smithsonian Institution. \$1.50) brings this work down to the end of 1902 and includes periodicals and publications of academies.

USEFUL ARTS. The "Scientific American reference book," compiled by A. A. Hopkins and A. R. Bond (N. Y., Munn, 1904. \$1.25), consists of tables and statistics relating to a wide range of subjects bearing on the sciences and industries, including also some other topics, such as education, departments of the federal government, etc. Some of the statistics relate to shipping and yachts, railroads, armies, navies, mines and mining, weights and measures, telegraph and telephone, mechanical movements, chemistry, etc. The information and figures are collected from many sources, putting them into a convenient volume for ready reference.

Agriculture. A practical cyclopedia on this subject is the "Farmers' cyclopedia of agriculture," by E. V. Wilcox and C. B. Smith (N. Y., Orange Judd Co., 1904. \$3.50), which contains an account of the best methods of planting, cultivating, harvesting and utilizing the important farm crops, including field crops, fruits and garden vegetables; and a discussion of all the important data concerning the care and feeding of farm animals, including poultry. The arrangement is by chapters and under these the topics are in alphabetic order. There is a full index. Reference is made to the literature published by the various state experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FINE ARTS. *Music.*

A new "Grove's Dictionary" has for long been much needed and the appearance of the first volume of the new edition, under the title "Grove's Dictionary of music and musicians," edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland (N. Y., Macmillan, 1904, 21s. \$5 per vol.), shows it to be a marked improvement over the original valuable reference book. Many articles have been entirely rewritten and a large number of new ones have been added. Portraits are included in this edition. It is to be completed in five volumes.

LITERATURE. *English and American.*

The eighth and apparently final volume of Moulton's "Library of literary criticism" (Buffalo, Moulton, 1905. \$5) covers the period from 1891 to 1904, and includes two full indexes, one to authors and the other to criticisms. The seventh volume, 1875 to 1890, also appeared this year.

The third volume of the new edition of "Chambers' cyclopaedia of English literature" (Lond., Chambers, 1903. \$5) is the last. It brings the work down to the present time, and includes also English literature in the British dominions beyond the seas and American literature. There is an alphabetic index to the whole work.

Allusions. The general index to the 9th series of *Notes and Queries* (Lond., Francis, 1904. 10s. 6d.) is double the size of previous indexes, including, in addition to the subject index, an index of contributors under their names, initials or pseudonyms.

A new handy volume of literary allusions is Latham's "Dictionary of names, nicknames and surnames of persons, places and things" (Lond., Routledge, 1904. \$1.50). Useful, but of no great importance.

Anthologies, Poetical.

Of late a large number of anthologies have been issued, many of them, as in the present case, describing themselves as "The world's best." Most of these, though it is not absolutely essential to possess them, are desirable as convenient collections of literary compositions frequently demanded. For many years Bryant's "Family library of poetry and song" has been a familiar book in reference departments. In the "World's best poetry," edited by Bliss Carman and others (Phil., Morris, 1904, 10 v. \$30), we recognize the same arrangement as that of Bryant's older compilation, that is, a grouping together of poems bearing on the same subject, as, in volume one poems on Home and Friendship, in volume two, those on Love, etc. Volume ten contains a dictionary of poetical quotations arranged by subjects, besides general indexes to the ten volumes, one of authors and titles, another of titles and first lines. Each volume is supplied with its own index. The small library can do without this compilation if it has others.

Recitations. One of the most valuable reference books of the year was Granger's

"Index to poetry and recitations" (Chic., McClurg, 1904. \$5), which includes over 30,000 titles from 369 books comprising standard and popular collections of poetry, recitations (both prose and verse), orations, drills, dialogues, selections from dramas, etc. It is well indexed under titles, authors and first lines. Appendixes give lists of poems for special days, charades, dialogues, drills, etc., a list of noted personages, temperance selections. This work should be in every public library.

Quotations. "Waes hael, the book of toasts," compiled by E. L. Chase and W. E. P. French (N. Y., The Grafton Press, 1904. \$1.50), will help to supply some of the wants of after-dinner speakers.

King's standard work on "Classical and foreign quotations" has been revised and rewritten in a third edition (Lond., Whitaker, 1904. 6s. \$2.50). Of it the *Athenaeum* (Sept. 10, 1904) says: "A thoroughly trustworthy collection and the best single volume of its kind."

Swan's "Dictionary of contemporary quotations, English" (Lond., Sonnenschein, 1904; N. Y., Dutton. \$2.50), is arranged by subjects with author index.

Fiction. The revised fiction catalog of the Free Library of Philadelphia has appeared. It is entitled "A contribution to the classification of works of prose fiction; being a classified and annotated dictionary catalogue of the works of prose fiction in the Wagner Institute branch," compiled by O. Howard Thomson (Phil., 1904. \$1.25). Mention was made of the unrevised catalog among the reference books of 1903. The revision is most apparent in the annotations. There is an index to the historical and legendary characters mentioned as appearing in the novels, which may prove useful to the reference librarian.

Drama. The late W. Davenport Adams' "Dictionary of the drama" (Lond., Chatto, 1904. 10s. 6d. Lippincott. \$3), of which volume one has appeared, has been in preparation for the past fifteen years. It is a guide to the plays, playwrights, players and playhouses of the United Kingdom and America from the earliest times to the present. American dramatic affairs are perhaps not so fully treated as they should have been, and the work might well have been fuller in

regard to terms used in connection with the drama and the stage. Notwithstanding these deficiencies it is a valuable reference work.

BIOGRAPHY. National. American.

The seventh volume of "Lamb's biographical dictionary of the United States," edited by John Howard Brown, completed the alphabet. The publishers of a work entitled "The twentieth century biographical dictionary," edited by Rossiter Johnson, managing editor John Howard Brown (Bost., Biographical Soc., 1904, 10 v. \$40), send out a circular containing a sample page which on comparison is identical with the same page in "Lamb's biographical dictionary," although there is nothing in the title nor in the prospectus to indicate that the works are the same, except that the name of the editor of Lamb's appears also on the title-page of Johnson's. It is therefore to be inferred that the entire work is identical.

The latest volume (vol. 12) of the "National cyclopedia of American biography" (N. Y., White, 1904. \$10) differs from the other volumes in that it does not contain a cumulative index to the entire set, but only an index to this volume.

Of chiefly local interest are two new additions to the "Who's who" family, namely, "Who's who in New York city and state," and "Who's who in Pennsylvania," both issued by the L. R. Hamersly Co.

English. A volume of "Errata" to the "Dictionary of national biography" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1904. 50 c.) includes the corrections of misprints and misstatements, which in a reference book of the size of the Dictionary must in the nature of things be numerous.

The "Who's who year-book," of 1904 (London, Black, 1904, 1s.; Macmillan, 35 c.), is the first appearance in separate form of the tables which were formerly a feature of Who's who, but which have been crowded out by the increasing number of biographies. They include, among other things, tables of the royal family, ambassadors, ministers, ecclesiastical dignitaries, members of the House of Commons and other members of the government, clubs, steamship lines, titled Americans, peculiarly pronounced names, pseudonyms and pen-names, etc. There is an index. The 1905 year-book has also been published.

German. Four supplementary volumes to the "Allgemeine deutsche biographie" (Lpz., Duncker, 1900-04. 14.20 m., each), constituting vols. 46-49 of the entire work, are valuable additions. They are the best and probably the only source of information regarding the lives of modern Germans.

The German annual "Biographisches Jahrbuch und deutscher nekrolog" (Berlin, Reimer, 1903. 14 m.) is also important for contemporary Germans.

Special classes. Artists.

The fifth volume of Bryan's "Dictionary of painters and engravers" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1904, 21s. \$6), concludes this important revision of a standard reference work. Much new material has been included, many revisions have been made, the whole brought up to the present time, and illustrations have been added.

Mrs. Clement's "Women in the fine arts from the seventh century B.C. to the twentieth century A.D." (Bost., Houghton, 1904. \$2.50), contains brief biographies, arranged alphabetically.

GEOGRAPHY.

Knox's "Glossary of geographical and topographical terms and of words of frequent occurrence in the composition of such terms and of place-names" (Lond., Stanford, 1904. 15s.) gives the language or dialect to which each term belongs, or the locality in which it is used, together with the meaning.

HISTORY.

Harbottle's "Dictionary of historical allusions" (Lond., Sonnenschein, 1903. \$2) is a work similar in scope to Brewer's "Historic note book." Convenient but not important.

Dates. The 23d edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of dates" is revised to the end of 1903 (N. Y., Putnam, 1904. \$6).

Bibliography. Langlois's "Manuel de bibliographie historique" is completed with fascicule two (Paris, Hachette, 1904, 6 fr.). This volume is not so valuable bibliographically as is the first. The entire work cannot be too much praised. A similar work in English would benefit more librarians in this country.

A notable bibliographical undertaking is the work of Dr. E. C. Richardson and A. E. Morse, entitled "Writings on American history, 1902: an attempt at an exhaustive bib-

ography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902" (Princeton, N. J., Library Book Store, 1904, \$3). It is an alphabetic subject list with a classified index. There is no author index.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has issued this year a quarterly list of "Annotated titles of books in English and American history, published in 1903" (Bost., A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1904, \$1). The titles in English history are compiled and annotated by W. Dawson Johnston, and those on American history by Philip P. Wells. The latter supplement Larned's "Literature of American history." The publication is also issued on cards.

PERIODICAL INDEXES, LISTS, ETC.

The English index to periodicals issued annually by the *Review of Reviews* was discontinued on account of lack of support. The 1902 index is the last.

The "Bibliography of books reviewed in leading American periodicals" also ceased publication. Only two volumes were published, the second ending with June, 1903.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

U. S. Documents. The Documents Office issued the fifth volume of the "Catalogue of the public documents" (known as the Documents catalogue) for the 56th congress, July 1, 1899-June 30, 1901.

The "Analytical and topical index to the reports of the chief of engineers and officers of the corps of engineers, United States Army, 1866-1900" (Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1902-03, 3 v.), is one of the important indexes issued by the Government.

Wyer's "U. S. government documents in small libraries" is a pamphlet of 16 pages, published by the Minnesota Library Commission, and also reprinted as one of the *Bibliographical Contributions* of the University of Nebraska.

A list of documents for a small library is contained in the new "A. L. A. catalog."

State Documents. Two western state library commissions have set a good example in publishing check lists of their states. These are the "Check list of the journals and public documents of Wisconsin," prepared by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission (Madison, 1903), and the "Check list of the publications of the State of Iowa; with an index to

the Iowa documents" (Des Moines, 1904). The latter is supplemented by a "Bibliography of Iowa state publications for 1900 and 1901," compiled by Margaret Budington, reprinted from the July, 1903, number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Early literature and incunabula. Part two of volume two of the "Supplement to Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum, by W. A. Copinger" (Lond., Sotheman, 1902), completes the work. It includes addenda to parts 1 and 2, and an index.

Trade and National. American.

An important addition to the bibliographies of Americana is the first volume of "American bibliography," by Charles Evans (Privately printed for the author by the Blakeley Press, Chicago, 1903)—the entire work to be in five or six volumes (\$15 each). The arrangement of the bibliography is chronological, and the work includes books, pamphlets and periodical publications to the year 1820. This volume covers the period from 1639 to 1720. There are notes biographical and bibliographical and the prices books brought at auction are frequently given. Reviewed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 29: 30-31.

The "Supplementary index" to the "Publishers' trade list annual," issued in September, 1904, includes the index for 1903, as well as that for 1904, and supersedes the 1903 index (Publishers' Weekly Office, 1904, \$3).

The *Monthly Cumulative Book Index*, February, 1904, contains an index in one alphabet to all books published between Jan. 1, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1904. The binder's title reads "Cumulative book index; U. S. catalog—Supplement" (Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., 1904, \$2.75).

The "Annual American catalogue cumulated," for 1900-03 (\$4), has been issued by the Publishers' Weekly Office.

A supplement has been issued to the second edition of Wilson's "Directory of booksellers, stationers, publishers and librarians."

English. The third volume of "Early English printed books in the University Library of Cambridge, 1475 to 1640" (Camb., Eng., University Press, 1903), includes Scottish, Irish and foreign presses and addenda.

German. Kayser's "Vollständiges bûcherlexicon" is continued by vols. 31-32, 1899-1902, which constitute the 13th supplement (Lpz., Tauchnitz, 1903-04. 91.40 m.), and by a "Sach-und schlagwort-register zum 31 und 32 bande, 1899-1902" (Lpz., Tauchnitz, 1904. 25.70 m.).

French. Lorenz's "Catalogue general" is carried down to the beginning of 1900 by the 15th volume, 1891-99.

Special Subjects. The Library of Congress issued the following bibliographies during the past year, Lists of works relating to: Proportional representation, Germans in the United States, The Far East, Railroads, Popular election of senators, Recognition in international law and practice, Chinese immigration, Philippine Islands, Budget of foreign countries, British tariff movement (Chamberlain's plan), Banks and banking, Immigration, Railroads in their relation to Government and the public, Check list of large scale maps published by foreign governments, etc.

The second annual issue of many parts of the "International catalogue of scientific literature," by the Royal Society of London, has been proceeding regularly.

Choice of books.

The new "A. L. A. catalog," published by the Library of Congress (25 c. pap., 50 c. cl.) now furnishes the best basis for the selection of books and a guide to the best reading. It should be needless to tell the many ways in which this may be made useful as a reference book. Reviewed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 29: 616-618.

Children's Reading.

Miss Hewins' valuable "Books for boys and girls, a selected list," has been put forth

in a new revised and enlarged edition by the A. L. A. Publishing Board (Bost., 1904, 15 c.)

Anonyms and Pseudonyms. German.

The "Deutsches anonymen lexicon, 1501-1850, aus den quellen bearbeitet von Dr. Michael Holzmänn und Dr. Hans Bohatta," of which vols. 1 and 2 (A-K) have appeared (Weimar, Gesellschaft der Bibliophilen, 1902-03), is a valuable addition to the cataloger's reference books.

Periodicals. *The Bibliographer* (N. Y., Dodd), ceased publication with the number for June, 1903.

Special collections. The Carnegie Institution at Washington has given us a valuable contribution in the "Guide to the archives of the government of the United States in Washington" (Wash., Carnegie Institution, 1904. \$1), recently issued. It is an attempt "to show in what office or department any particular class of material is to be found."

Cataloger's reference books. Library catalogs.

The Peabody Institute Library issued volume 7 of the "Second catalogue," which brings the work down through the letter R.

The Detroit Public Library's third supplement to its "General catalogue, 1899-1903," continues this excellent dictionary catalog.

An exceedingly useful book is the "Selection of the cataloger's reference books in New York State Library," one of the *Bulletins of Bibliography* of the state library. It is a revised and enlarged edition of the list published in 1898, but it is almost a new work on account of the numerous additions and revisions. The list is very full, is classified and can be used to advantage by the reference librarian for lists of reference books, particularly biographical works.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE COST OF CATALOGING.

By WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Princeton University Library.*

THE question as to how much it costs, or should cost, to put a book on the shelves of a library has been raised again and again. Very little progress seems to have been made in arriving at a definite conclusion in the matter, largely, it would seem, because of a diversity of processes and practices which renders discussion well-nigh hopeless. The most clearly defined processes are, of course,

the ordering and business entry of books, classification, and cataloging. These unquestionably make up the largest items in the cost. It is with the last named process that we have to do in this paper.

The files of our American library periodicals yield some interesting material for a study of this topic. In the very first volume of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Mr. Cutter (p. 219),

in reply to Dr. Hagen, estimated the cost of cataloging at \$0.50 per volume. "This, it must be understood, is for books in various languages, of all ages, and likely to bring up all the difficult questions, and to have much analysis. The ordinary cataloging of town libraries need not cost anything like this sum. The actual expense of cataloging one such library of 21,000 volumes, within the last two years, was 16 cents a volume." The subsequent volumes of the *JOURNAL* down to v. 10 (1886) reveal little of importance. In 10:214ff. is found Mr. Whitney's admirable paper on the "Cost of catalogues," which is still of value. His estimate of the cost of cataloging (plus classification and ordering) was \$0.3575 per volume. Mr. Dewey and others discussed this paper (p. 323ff.), and Mr. Bowker said in the course of the discussion that the actual cost of preparing titles for the American Catalogue was from \$0.20 to \$0.30 per title. (Note the difference in the basis of estimating; "volume" is almost wholly misleading, "title" is the only scientific basis of reckoning cost.) No little interest appears to have been aroused by this discussion, and provision was made for a committee to send out a circular in order to ascertain the cost of cataloging. However, Mr. Crunden's report on "Aids and guides" of the following year (v. 11:309ff.) ignores the subject, and the results of the circular seem not to have been published.

In v. 17:192, in answer to a correspondent who wished to know what was "a fair compensation" per 100 cards in an author catalog, Mr. Cutter wrote: "Your question is unanswerable. There is no fair compensation per 100 cards."

In v. 25:32ff. is found Dr. Steiner's paper on the cost of preparing books in public libraries for the use of the public. Therein are set forth in convincing fashion many of the difficulties which are encountered in the endeavor to arrive at an answer to this question. The discussion elicited very little definite information as to cost, save the statement from Mr. Andrews that the John Crerar Library "spends \$0.60 for actual cataloging, of which \$0.15 goes to the printer for the cards." At the same conference Mr. Andrews (v. 25: C78) estimated the cost of preparing titles for the printer at the proposed central bureau for cataloging at \$0.35 per title. This he thought could be cheapened, while \$0.15

per title should cover the cost of composition and press work.

Writing of the "Card catalog of a great library," Dr. Billings (v. 26:377) estimated the cost of a subject catalog at \$0.05 per title. The report of the Committee on Library Administration (v. 27:C86), referring to the cost of cataloging, says that the "attempt (to arrive at the cost) had to be abandoned . . . [it] seems hardly feasible. . . ." Certain figures were, however, presented relative to the cost of re-cataloging, which was found to vary from \$0.10 to \$0.20 per volume, including the preparation of a shelf-list, (but not ordering or accessioning), and the time spent in hunting up and extracting old cards and of changing numbers on bookplates. One figure was given at \$0.06 per volume. Brookline (Mass.) reported a cost of \$0.18 per volume, which with cost of supplies would bring the cost of cataloging non-fiction to \$0.20 per volume. Fiction was estimated as costing about \$0.10 per volume.

In *Public Libraries*, v. 1:276, the question is raised: "What is an average number of catalog cards for 100 books?" This question really goes at the heart of the matter. The answer was: "This will depend on the kind of cataloging you do; the average generally allowed is three cards to a book, and in a small library is a safe estimate." In the same volume, p. 322, an inquirer asks: "What will it cost to catalog a thousand books in dictionary order?" The answer to this was: "It is generally estimated at about \$75 a thousand for cards and work. The final cost will depend, however, on the thoroughness of the references." The same question as to the number of cards per book is raised in v. 4:121, and receives practically the same answer.

Mr. E. S. Willcox, the veteran librarian of Peoria, presents some interesting statistics in v. 5:422. He discovers the total cost of cataloging per volume to be \$0.1282, arriving at this conclusion by a study of his statistics for practically one year.

So far as can be ascertained from their indices the *Library* and the *Library Chronicle* present no statistics on our subject. Unfortunately, I have not had access to a file of the *Library Association Record*.

Some extremely interesting figures for the cost of preparing titles for the printer are given in the preface to the Catalogue of the London Library. It is there stated that the

cost of preparing copy for the printer was one hundred pounds for 32,000 volumes, which does not, however, include the cost of revision of the slips, a task which occupied no little time.

To any one who will read the articles which have been thus hastily summarized, it will at once be clear that the items which must be included in reckoning the actual cost of cataloging are numerous and diverse. Salaries vary, and must vary; heating and lighting present differing costs in different regions and buildings; thoroughness and extent of the actual work will differ with different systems; and so on through a long list of smaller and larger items. All these facts are evident and impressive. The sum total of library processes is large and carries frequently more than a suggestion of cumbersome. These elements of the actual cost of cataloging must of necessity vary with the individual libraries. It is useless to go far into details regarding what is a matter of common knowledge. When one library calculates its cost at 50 cents per title, another at 60, another at 20, another at 13, and so on, it is evident that until practical unanimity has been reached on the question of what must be reckoned as parts of the cataloging process and expense, it is well-nigh useless to compare figures.

In fact, it will be found exceedingly difficult to arrive at either an accurate basis for estimating cost or at an agreement as to what constitutes cataloging. If at last we shall find practical unanimity in cataloging practice — (which really means time spent on the work in the final analysis) — among libraries of a certain size, we still have to face the problem presented by the great divergence in the character of the books currently received. The enormous accessions of the Library of Congress, as shown by their cards for the newer books alone, duplicate in only a small percentage of cases the books bought by Princeton University Library, to mention the instance most familiar to me. I believe I am right in saying that the same thing is true of other libraries. If a library purchases very extensively in philological and literary lines, the number of editor and translator cards required in cataloging, to cite but one illustration, will be extremely large in comparison with those needed for books lying in other fields of literature. Incunabula and special

collections present another and costly phase of cataloging, and the attempt to include the indexing of current periodicals under cataloging raises still another point of difference. A further point of divergence is the practical definition as to what constitutes a "periodical" among libraries which do not purport to index current periodicals, but do catalog "continuations" and sets of monographs. It must be clear that most estimates hitherto published of what it costs to catalog a "book" cannot be accepted without reserve for purposes of comparison or of establishing a normal price. Still less can we accept estimates per "volume." One library may regard such a series as Migne's *Patrologia Græca* as a "book" or "title," that is, may not analyze it at all, and another may spend months of the time of a highly trained cataloger on the set with a resulting cost per individual author in excess of that required to make proper entries for the set when treated as one work, particularly if that author happens to be both obscure and of uncertain name and date.

Enough has been said to show the difficulty in arriving at a safe basis of comparison of the cost of cataloging for all classes of books in libraries accessioning 10,000 volumes and over per year. There should be far less difficulty in arriving at reasonable accuracy in ascertaining the comparative cost of cataloging the sort of modern books which go into the average public library or the circulating branches of a great public library like that of New York City. Something of the simplicity and identity of the processes necessary under their fortunate conditions may yet be brought to pass by the pressure now being exerted on the large libraries to use the printed cards from the Library of Congress. In speaking of "pressure," be it understood that only the natural force of their cheapness and adaptability is meant. Cherished hobbies and idiosyncrasies suddenly lose their value when they are found to stand in the way of purchasing printed cards. There is no small danger to scholarship in this pressure, and a large catholicity and readiness to listen to suggestion may well be urged upon the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging Rules and the Library of Congress in this connection, precisely because of the extreme practical attractiveness of these cards. Still, the use of what has been termed a "unit" card cannot but force itself

on all large libraries in the near future. When by the addition of a few strokes of the pen copies of the one printed card can be made to do service as shelf-list card, author, reference, analytical, and subject cards, and can be used in making binding lists and in a host of other ways, few libraries whose work calls for many processes can afford to use variant forms of card, even when these are made by hand or the typewriter. This being true, it follows that uniformity in matters of detail will necessarily produce practical conformity in processes of manufacture. Actual cost will then become largely a matter of fixed charges, such as salaries, heat, light, space, cost of reproduction, etc. This cost must vary considerably in different institutions, and reasonably so. To the writer it seems a far more accurate method of procedure to compare processes and results which are similar in number and form than to compare money costs which must vary as the fixed charges vary.

One very considerable item in the problem of ascertaining the cost of cataloging is the number of cards needed per title in doing reasonably full work. It is to the study of this matter that the remainder of this paper will be devoted. The number of cards to be used becomes a much more serious affair when the cards are duplicated by hand or typewriter than when they are printed or manifolded mechanically from an original copy. In this case the factor of time of copying comes into great prominence. Although copyists may be employed at low salaries to reproduce the cataloger's slip, and thereby reduce the cost of the process, the necessary revision of their work takes a large amount of time of fairly well-paid assistants. Much more expensive time is consumed when catalogers of experience and training write or print all needed cards, or when cards are written from the marked title pages of the books, as is done in some places. In any case there is a greater cost than the amount charged for the printed cards from the Library of Congress and the expense of preparing them for the catalog. Perhaps also a natural tendency to reduce the number of cards to the minimum may accompany the increased cost of hand reproduction or production.

In this paper there will be no effort to ar-

rive at the number of subject cards needed per title. There are two very good reasons for this omission. In the first place I have only very incomplete statistics to offer; and in the second, I believe that there exists so great differences between the custom of our libraries in regard to their subject catalogs that discussion would hardly be profitable without a very considerable amount of preliminary examination of the various theories of preparing catalogs of subjects, whether in classed, dictionary, or index form. In passing I may remark that the dictionary catalog seems to me to be the form most economical of cards and at the same time the least serviceable for university libraries. But here I trench on forbidden ground.

It may appear that there is already more preamble than body to this discussion, but I cannot present the few figures I desire to offer without further explanation by way of introduction. The trouble with most statistics is that they may mean almost anything for want of suitable information regarding them. Let me say then that the figures given cover fifteen months of actual work in the Library of Princeton University. They do not represent by any means all the work accomplished by the department of cataloging, but do cover all actual cataloging of books for which new cards had to be made, and additions to sets already in the library. Of course, they do not indicate the number of volumes accessioned, but only the number of titles. The record begins with May, 1903, and ends with October, 1904, omitting the months of August in both years, when the entire cataloging staff was on vacation.

The books cataloged presented rather more than the average percentage of difficulties. To begin with, there were about two hundred works published before 1520, which were handled with more than average thoroughness and fullness of description, and several hundred works on art in its various phases, the contents, in short, of the greater part of our "exhibition room." About two thousand German dissertations, largely in the fields of English, French, Philosophy, and Mathematics, are included in the list. The "Lebenslaufen" found in these supplied an extraordinary number of full names, which in many cases created trouble when brought into juxtaposition with later works of the

same authors. A considerable number of sets, such as the Johns Hopkins University Studies, Smithsonian Contributions and Miscellaneous Collections, were analyzed by means of the printed cards of the A. L. A. Publishing Board and the Library of Congress. This perhaps has unduly swelled the number of author analytical cards; certainly their number is not below par for a library which does not attempt the analysis of periodicals as such. The entire collection of editions of the individual Greek and Latin authors (not in our classical seminar) was re-cataloged, complete sets of editor and translator cards being made in each case. The rest of the work was that which ordinarily falls to a university library which is not so small that its purchases perforce lie almost wholly in the field of current publications, nor so large that it endeavors to buy systematically the history of the various sciences. It might be said in passing that these were lean months as regards accessions according to the standard of the past few years.

The following are the figures for the period mentioned:

Total number of titles handled.....	15,092
Total number of main entry cards....	12,073
Total number of author analytical entries.....	3,668
Editor, translator and all other reference cards.....	4,200
Total number of additions recorded..	3,019
Problems requiring investigation brought up by filing.....	2,062

On the basis of 100 per cent. for main entry cards, the author analytical entries were thus .3039 per cent. Editor, translator, and all other reference cards (title reference cards we make only in the most absolutely necessary cases: perhaps half a dozen in these months), were .2667 per cent. of main entry and author analyticals taken together, as of course must be done to reach a proper basis of averaging. The percentage of additions by binding and the coming of continuations previously entered was .2000 per cent. In other words, for every hundred main entries we made a fraction over thirty author analyticals. For every hundred main entries and author analyticals we made nearly twenty-seven reference cards of one kind or another. And a fifth part of the accessions

of these fifteen months was composed of what we call "additions." The full cataloging of these current works required over two thousand instances of special study of former entries with which the new entries conflicted or suggested the suspicion of previous error.

It should be said in regard to these statements that the number of author analyticals and of references is at least as large as could normally be expected, perhaps larger. No account has been taken in presenting these statistics of whether printed cards purchased from the Library of Congress or the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. or manuscript cards were used. It is undoubtedly true that the tendency to analysis is greater where printed cards can be procured, whether these are in the form of separate entries for each analytical or of long contents notes. The increased cheapness of using the printed card fosters a tendency to analyze, and is unquestionably an aid to thorough indexing.

It will thus be seen that in Princeton University Library a record of fifteen months' actual work shows that for every title a total of 1,5706 cards goes into the author catalog. One card for each title also goes into our shelf list. That makes 2,5706 cards without counting the subject catalog. While I have no figures to present, I venture the conjecture that the number of subject cards will be found to be very nearly two per book. That would make a total of about four and one-half cards per title, or omitting the shelf list from the count, three and one-half. Now, if we could buy all our cards from a central bureau instead of less than fifteen per cent. as at present, it would be an extremely simple matter to estimate the cost, to us, of cataloging. At the current price of printed cards we should pay \$0.03753 per book for cards, and the cost of ordering cards by serial number, fitting them to the book with shelf mark, accession number, and proper subjects could be calculated with accuracy on a basis of a year or two of experience.

Records similar to those from which I have compiled the above statistics are kept in a number of libraries. If they should be published, the average resulting from a comparison ought to settle permanently at least one item of the ever-vexing problem of the cost of cataloging.

EXAMINATIONS, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

EXAMINATIONS—primarily library examinations—were discussed at the December meeting of the Long Island Library Club in a manner that brought out points of interest to library workers. The subject was presented by Miss Lucy Salmon, professor of history at Vassar College, in an informal talk, which was followed by general discussion. Miss Salmon's address was, in part, as follows:

There are two kinds of examinations—first, the class of entrance examinations, and second, the examinations that come at the completion of a course of study. The purpose of one is for selection, the purpose of the other is educational. Examinations for entrance are to determine the qualifications of persons to do a certain class of work, such as Civil Service examinations, college examinations, examinations for library assistants, etc. College examinations are for the purpose of selecting students who are qualified to do college work, library examinations are for the purpose of discovering persons who are qualified to do library work. This class of examinations is necessary where an examining board does not know the candidate's ability, and those who give the examinations are entirely unfamiliar with the applicant's qualifications. The question is simply to find out whether the candidate has sufficient knowledge to do certain things. For the purpose of selection, then, the question is, What can the person do? Then the other question that comes in connection with the examination at the close of work would perhaps be the companion question, What has this student learned to do? Both are perhaps different forms of the same question, How can you make your knowledge effective? That is the basis of all good work, the ability to make knowledge effective.

Applying the question then first to the library, it seems to me the fundamental object of entrance examinations as put by a library board would be first of all to weed out incompetents—the young woman who wants something to do; the decayed gentleman who is seeking for congenial occupation; the teacher who failed, but who wishes to keep her social position; the widow who enjoys reading. Having weeded out the incompetents, the second object of the examination is to determine the *best* material there is among those who have been labelled competent. The problem is to find out who are the most competent. Obviously the question is less, "How much does the candidate know?" than "What can the candidate do?" There are apparently three classes of qualifications for librarians and library assistants:

First, what may be called the luxuries of librarianship, creative ability, invention, great executive ability, ability to receive a new idea

without pain, editorial ability, knowledge of a great many languages, this ability which has been called the sixth sense—the ability to read mss. without great and laborious study. These qualifications can never be determined by an examination, and when found entitle the possessor to occupy a foremost rank in librarianship.

Second, personal qualifications, taste in dress, neatness, pleasing manners, ability to keep one's temper, physical and mental endurance, patience, moral qualifications. These are not determined by examination; some of them are discovered instantly by inspection, others by trial.

The third great class, mental qualifications, can be determined by examination—alertness, concentration, accuracy, order, adaptability, versatility, literary taste, judgment, power to reason. These can be determined by examination, and the examination that can bring out these qualifications will enable the examiner to answer the question, What can the candidate do?

How do the examination questions meet the situation? Sometimes they meet the conditions, obviously they do not always meet the test.

In looking over various examination papers for entrance to library work there seems to be a certain grouping of subjects. One paper is usually History and General information, another Literature, one on French and one on German, and one even on Arithmetic.

From the standpoint of a teacher of history, it is difficult to see how the chasm can be filled which separates general information inorganic in character, from history organic in character.

Many of the questions asked under the head of General information seem rather useless questions. In examining the questions, it was my plan to take illustrations of good questions from library questions and illustrations of poor questions from my own department of history. The criticisms that are to be passed upon examination questions concern both the form and the substance.

What questions are to be avoided? One class, those which do not help the examiners in any sense to answer the question, What can the candidate do? Special questions that should be ruled out are: 1. Questions which are not questions at all—"Napoleon," "Julius Caesar," "War of the Revolution." The applicant who is being examined is expected to know what the examiner wishes him to do with these various words or phrases. 2. Questions that can be answered by simply "yes" or "no," as "Has the legendary history of Rome any value?" 3. Questions which imply the answer, those ending "If so, why?" "If not, why not?" 4. Another class, those which cannot be definitely answered or about which there may be a difference of opinion, as "When did the Reign of Terror end?" 5.

Questions involving unrelated points. 6, Indefinite questions, "Give some," "Discuss a few," etc. 7, Another sort of questions, which we sometimes find at the end of text books, written in what Carlyle called the past potential subjunctive, "If France had not helped the colonies, would they have defeated England?" 8, A great many questions which you may call historical puzzles, such as "Who was the youngest soldier who fought in the Revolution?" "How many presidents have served but a single term?" "How many vice-presidents have succeeded to the presidency?" 9, Generalizations which involve a premature judgment, based on an insufficient command of facts, such as "Mention the effects of Alexander's conquests on civilization." These are far beyond the ability of any person to answer inside of five minutes. 10, Generalizations beyond the probable reasoning powers of a high school pupil, such as "Give your estimate of the Athenian Democracy." 11, Questions encouraging on the part of the candidates undue confidence in their own judgment, such as "What are the possible annexations to the possessions of the U. S.?" "Do you regard further annexation as desirable?" 12, Ethical questions of which examiners are sometimes fond, such as "Did Caesar deserve the death he met?" These are neither history nor general information. 14, Another class of questions may be called drag-net questions, "Write a page on what you know about the history of your own state." 15, Another class is that of scrappy questions, "Name five cities occupied by the English during the Revolution," "Five French generals," "Five Russian authors." It is obvious that students could pass examinations of this character and yet be absolutely worthless as civil servants, college students or library assistants.

What shall we say of the examinations to be taken at the end of a course of study? There are two theories in regard to these. One is that they shall be a test of what the student does or does not know, and by them a student shall stand or fall. In a way they might be considered a form of punishment for the sins of omission committed by the idle, the lazy, the indifferent. On the other hand the examinations may be considered to have an educative influence just as valuable as class-room work. They should clinch the work of the class-room, and in an educational way should be as valuable as the daily work. They should cover the whole ground and bring about the unification of the knowledge gained, and should be a test of a person's ability to utilize the knowledge which he possesses. The situation is like that of a person who has taken lectures on first aid to the injured. If he does not know how to apply his knowledge when he is brought face to face with a case of poison or drowning, the lectures are of very little use. What is desired at the close of a course of instruction is not

a restatement of the instruction received, but the application to specific cases of the knowledge that he has gained during the period of study.

This might be illustrated by a series of parallel lines which never meet. These represent the work from day to day. When it comes to a review, we may make these parallel lines meet and then we may combine the reviews into an examination and bring to a focus all the work of a semester. Any examination which does not put all the work of a semester before one in a general way seems to miss its mission. An examination at the end of a term is not an examination of a student, but is an examination of the subject which the student has been studying to show the student what he has gained from the subject; to test his ability to deduce conclusions; to see what a candidate does not know as well as to see what he does know. We may say then that it is always the proper function of an examination to give new ideas and it may be the means of imparting knowledge. Sometimes such examinations will make havoc of a marking system, but—! It is sometimes perhaps a very good plan, in order to accomplish all of these various objects, to ask a student to make out a set of questions himself. This will be a very good test of a student, and will show what grasp he has of a subject.

Examinations are three-fold in aspect, intellectual, physical and moral. They are sometimes opposed on the ground that they are actually harmful, that they make the persons taking them nervous and subject them to a great strain. The person who gets nervous is not educated, he has not learned to hold his faculties in control, he has not properly trained himself, and does not choose the right conditions. I remember some years ago dining with a friend of mine in Paris, and at the dinner were some young men who had taken a five years' course of study and were to take examinations the next day. About half-past eight these young men excused themselves, and as they were hurried away by the host, he explained that they were to have these examinations the next day, and it was very important that they should be asleep by nine o'clock. Rest was considered imperative that they should be in the best conditions. Having come into good physical condition the mental part takes care of itself. The excuse that students are nervous would be a valid one against their being permitted to take the examinations. The test of an educated man is his ability to meet crises. In meeting an expected crisis a student is being prepared to meet unexpected crises. If the examination has an educational value nothing can be more illogical than to excuse from examinations students who have obtained a certain percentage. This may not enter into consideration in the library field, but is quite prominent in college circles.

The third question is essentially a moral one. The honor system should prevail, and students should be free from watching and the sense of supervision. Years and years ago it used to be the fashion for persons to go around to see that students were not cribbing nor using helps. The assumption always was that the student was doing something he should not do. This is in direct violation of law that a person shall be assumed innocent until he is proved guilty, and examiners should give the students the benefit of that assumption.

The examination is beneficial to the teacher, as it enables him to revise and correct his own work. In giving examinations at the end of a course of study, one of the most helpful questions I find is, "How could this course have been more useful to you?" From the answers to this question I have learned much, and it has been very influential in determining changes and improvements. Every person who prepares an examination is himself under examination. The mental ability of the examiner is indicated by the questions quite as much as that of those examined is indicated by the answers.

If all of these qualifications before enumerated are to be brought out through an examination, and the student is to prove what he can do, certain essentials must be borne in mind. First there should be absolute quiet, quiet inside the room and as far as possible quiet outside also; physical conditions must be met by having reasonable arrangements for short periods; reasonable time for lunch and recreation; freedom from inspection, absolute quiet and calm.

What, then, shall we say are some of the characteristics of a good examination? As to the paper as a whole, there should be a certain uniformity, one idea should run through its various parts; variety in the questions; brevity, definiteness, logical sequence, comprehensiveness. Those questions are good which show clearness on the part of those taking the examination, and would bring out the qualifications which the librarian is seeking, such as adaptability, literary taste, accuracy, ability to meet emergencies, knowledge of books, etc. We should say that questions like the following were very well adapted to the purpose:

"Describe the system of classification with which you are most familiar so that it would be clear to a person who was not familiar with it."

To bring out the ability to meet emergencies, "What would you do if a reader should address you in a foreign language?"

Literary taste, "What books do you reread from time to time for pleasure?"

Breadth of outlook, "What are the opportunities for usefulness in a town library?"

Judgment, "What books would you give under such and such circumstances—persons fond of fiction who wish something

about the French Revolution, a student who wishes something about wireless telegraphy."

Adaptability, "What periodicals would you select for a high school library to be used by both students and teachers?" "How would you change the list for a reading room in a settlement in an Italian quarter of New York?" "What books would you select to describe points of interest for a foreigner travelling in America?" "What five or more books would you select for a traveller going to England to acquaint him with town and country life?"

Reasoning power, "How would you answer a borrower who argued that if a tax-payer asks for Mary J. Holmes' works, the library ought to supply the demand?"

To test the candidate's executive ability, "Arrange a time schedule."

All these questions, taken from various library papers, seem to indicate this, that the questions given to library students are given at an age when there is a beginning of a creative ability, and the questions are adapted to those who are able to create and able to improve upon the facts given them.

It is sometimes said that a very good definition of an educated man is one who knows what he knows, is not ashamed of what he does not know, and knows how to find what he wants to know. The last part is perhaps adapted particularly to librarians, and an examination that would find out what a candidate can do, whether he knows what he knows, is not ashamed of what he does not know, and knows how to find what he wishes to know, would be the best method of selecting the ideal assistant which all head librarians are seeking for.

The discussion was opened by Miss Foote, of the New York Public Library, who asked in which of the two classes of examinations examinations for promotion belonged? Promotion examinations had been objected to, she said, as useless on the ground that the librarian-in-charge could tell best about the quality of her assistants from their work, but the examination is valuable, first, because it makes a uniform test against which there can be no fair complaint, and the personal equation cannot enter in; secondly, because the examinations for promotion are an incentive to study on the part of the assistant. Miss Foote advocated questions that involved short answers, as making for condensation and clearness on the part of the assistant, and making the papers easier to correct.

Miss Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library, said: "In preparing examination questions, do not read over other examination papers to get questions from them, but try to think what you want to get from people, not only in the examination, but in subsequent work. A very good test of an examination is to take it yourself after making it out." Miss Hawley took issue with Miss Salmon on the "scrappy question" in library examinations.

"Scrappy information," she said, "is not scholarly nor good for self-culture, but it has a very important value in library work. It is hardly possible to give unity to a library entrance examination, as it is necessary that the candidate must have a wide range of information."

Miss Rathbone agreed with Miss Hawley on this point, adding that there was a psychological reason for the scrappy question, as the library worker must have the sort of mental ability that can turn quickly from one subject or train of thought to something entirely different, and the "scrappy question" was an excellent test of that sort of mentality.

Miss Plummer said that in a library examination we want to find out what a candidate is — what is his stage of maturity, that being not a matter of age merely, his vocabulary, his power of expression. Many traits of personal character can be discovered from an examination; orderliness of mind, neatness, clearness, sense of proportion, common sense, intellectual honesty (the candidate who tries to conceal his lack of information by abundance of words, or who wilfully misunderstands the questions, stands convicted on that point). Specialized information is not called for in a library worker, hence there are many branches of knowledge, as the sciences, that can be slurred over; some understanding of their terminology being required, and some idea of the recent progress in science. The best general examination, added Miss Plummer, is one that cannot be crammed for.

Miss Hume recommended the dictation of difficult English as a good test of accuracy. She held that the report of the librarian-in-charge was of the greatest value in determining promotions.

Miss Lord made the point that examinations for admission to a library would not fall under either of the heads Miss Salmon had given. "They are not," she said, "entrance examinations in the sense in which Miss Salmon had used the term, and they are not tests by those who are going to direct further study. Neither are they examinations at the end of a course, given by the directors of the course to find out how far the students have grasped the work of the course. They are indeed a sort of mixture, being given at what is practically the end of a course — at the end of the candidate's preparation for the work, by a person who has had nothing whatever to do with the candidate before. This complicates the question of type." Miss Lord also asked whether it was not possible to prevent the admission to examinations of candidates who would in no case be accepted on account of personality. She said that it seemed to her hardly fair to admit a person to the examinations and practically tell them they had a chance, when it was already definitely settled that that person could not in any case be given the position.

It saved trouble for the examiners to admit every one, and then to bring down the mark of the undesirable candidate by including "personality" in the marking, but was it fair?

The question was asked Miss Salmon whether she advocated a time limit for examinations. She said that she did not, that the sense of hurry that a time limit induced was detrimental to the best results of an examination. Miss Hawley objected that speed was a very important quality in an assistant, and that an examination ought to show it. Miss Salmon suggested that a certain part of the examination might be made to show this quality without injury to the paper as a whole.

Miss Salmon said in conclusion that she was much interested in seeing in how many points library conditions differed from conditions in colleges making library examinations in many ways a very difficult problem.

NOTES ON BOOK PURCHASING FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.*

No library, however great its income, can afford to buy every book. All libraries must exercise judgment in making selections from the vast mass of printed literature. The smaller library, having the most limited funds, must exercise the greater care in selection.

This selection must often be made, in the smallest library, without the sources of information which the larger libraries have available — such helps as bibliographies, publishers' catalogs, review journals, and the bulletins of other libraries. As the library is in most instances a tax-supported public institution, it is the duty of the trustees and librarian to so expend the book fund as to make the limited resources of the library of the greatest value to the public; in other words, the purchases must be such as will best satisfy the demands of the community who support the library by taxing themselves.

It is not my intention to attempt at this time to lay down rules for selection, or refer you to certain bibliographical helps which you may use if you can afford to purchase them. There is undoubtedly in the near future to be a great development in co-operative reviewing by librarians, and indeed, I for one expect early development of co-operative purchasing; we must look to the larger libraries to help us more in these lines in the near future. It is rather my intention to make certain practical suggestions as to books to be avoided, and schemes for buying books cheaply.

I have been surprised during the few months past to learn the number of libraries that are buying subscription editions. I have been astonished to see, on the lists of book-agents who have called at my office, the

* Remarks made at meeting of Massachusetts Library Club, Amesbury, Nov. 10, 1904.

names of small libraries which have bound themselves to purchase expensive subscription sets.

The method of publishing by subscription depends for its success on the ignorance of the buyer; it could not otherwise succeed. For the majority of subscription editions are sold to persons ignorant of the literary or commercial value of the wares they purchase.

My meaning is perhaps best illustrated by concrete examples. Let us consider first reference books, and specifically, encyclopædias. Such works are usually published at from four to six dollars per volume. The agent who sells them to you receives from 30 to 50 per cent. of this cost as a commission. Of the price, perhaps one hundred dollars, you pay the publisher, at the most, seventy-five dollars. Is it not reasonable to suppose that you will be able to purchase a set soon after the cyclopædia is finished, at about half the price you are paying now? The "Universal cyclopædia," alias Johnson's, can be now purchased for \$30 per set of 12 volumes. It was published by subscription at \$5 per volume, or \$60 for the set. The "Century dictionary," published at \$80 for the ten volume edition, can be bought now for about half that price.

But, the agent will say: there is a newer edition carrying figures up to date (1904); there are many words added; there are a lot of colored plates; the old editions are out of date! The up-to-date figures are more easily found from the "Statesman's year book," costing \$3.50 for the current no., from the *New York American Almanac and Encyclopædia*, costing fifty cents, or from the publications of the United States Government, free. The new words are added by cutting out old ones. The colored plates are inaccurate, inartistic, and put in to attract the eye of the ignorant buyer. Do you know that there has been only one American encyclopædia entirely rewritten, since 1876, and that even that one has much matter stolen bodily from the old Chambers, or from Brockhaus' *Konversations-Lexicon*?

Do you know that many of the famous persons who are advertised as assisting or editing have only sold their names, or, at most, have done nothing but the most perfunctory work? Have you ever noticed how few of the biographies of the less famous persons are up to date? I remember well an attempt made to sell to me, in 1896, a "new edition" of our best-known biographical dictionary, having the date 1896 on the title-page, and my glee in discovering that it was identically the same as the 1886 edition in the minor biographies.

The moral of this is: Don't buy any subscription books from travelling agents. Don't buy them while they are being published. And then wait until you are sure you must have them, and that you are buying them at the market price.

Another example, and I am through with my discussion of subscription books. The limited editions of the collected works of well-known authors issued by subscription are to be shunned, principally because they cost twice or thrice as much as the more useful trade edition. How many of you have bought the subscription edition of Balzac which is now being hawked about the country? How much did you pay for it? I saw a set quoted a few days ago, new, for £3. 10, which you could have delivered at your library for about twenty dollars. Are you buying it now for a higher price? Why? Are you paying for the new limited edition of Tolstoy? How much per volume? Why? Do you know there is an English edition more useful to you, at five shillings? Why do you buy a complete set of Tolstoy, anyway? Do your people want it?

Are you buying the new edition of the "Early Western Travels" being published? Do you know you could purchase the original editions for about the same amount? Are you buying the new set on the history of the Philippines? Have you read it? Has anyone ever used it in your library? And have you sent for the Government reports on the Philippines? Why not?

Let us leave the subscription book for good. But before doing so, let me urge you to exhaust all sources of information as to trade editions before putting your name to an order for a subscription book—and after that, wait until you can buy the book, if you must have it, for somewhere near what it is worth.

Do you ever, in your purchases, ask yourself: "Is this a better book than another published a few years ago, now obtainable second-hand at a low figure?" Let us take an example. Nearly every modern work on the social customs and characteristics of the Chinese, especially the real Chinaman of the interior, is based largely on the work of the Abbé Huc, published early in the last century. Have you a copy of this book? It is cheap now, and has, I believe, been recently reprinted. It is a better book on China than half those published to-day. Get some English dealers to send you their catalogs. Buy your standard authors in the good old-fashioned honest editions of the early part of the last century, before wood-pulp was discovered. They are cheap. Get a set of the British poets in the Giffillan or Cadell or Little, Brown edition. Buy an early edition of Scott (the author's favorite edition). Buy the well-edited and printed Bohn editions (second-hand), and send for a list of the Tauchnitz, the Camelot Series, the Riverside Literature series, the Temple classics, and other cheap and good editions.

If you can arrange to do so, read or glance through new books before you buy them. Haunt the bookshops when you are in Boston. Don't buy poorly printed, poorly written or poorly bound books. Choose, other things

being equal, such works as have good indexes and tables of contents. Of novels, choose those which are published by well-known firms; don't buy one because you see it extensively advertised. If you buy only twenty-five in a year, read them, or have a friend read them on whose judgment you may rely, before you buy. Don't buy expensive art books when they are published. You can do better in a year or so. Spend your money for pictures like the Perry pictures or the Brown or the Soule pictures rather than for expensive works about the pictures. Buy music rather than books about it.

The discount question is at present a burning one. Be sure to get the little circulars issued by the A. L. A. Committee. Read them in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL of Public Libraries*. They will save you money if you will follow the suggestions given.

Don't buy American net books when you can avoid it. Buy the English editions, nearly always cheaper, when you can. It will pay you to subscribe to the *English Bookseller* at five shillings. Perhaps one-half of the net books of 1904 were published cheaper in England in 1903.

If you want help in selection, send to the Library of Congress for a copy of the "A. L. A. catalog," in which are comprised 8000 volumes carefully selected. There are descriptive notes. When you buy a book which is included, you can purchase printed catalog cards for a trifling sum.

Don't buy expensive books that you can borrow. Write to the Forbes Library, or the Boston Public Library. You had much better pay carriage once in a while. The Forbes will lend you any book, or any number of books, if you will pay the carriage both ways. The Library of Congress will loan you many books and frank them both ways.

W. P. CUTTER.

ANALYTICALS.

AN OCCASIONAL REFLECTION.—In the world of activity there are two classes of persons—the one, to which belong those who do many things, not faultlessly, and are criticised; and the other, to which belong those who do nothing, faultlessly, and criticise.

EST CE QUE C'EST UN BIBLIOTHÉCAIRE?—"D'un beau papier il porte un diadème, et sur son front il est écrit système." (*Voltaire*.)

A POSSIBILITY?—Ought one to respect the motives of those who are not willing to purchase the success of a good cause by a seeming inconsistency—persons who are eternally metaphysically right and practically wrong? (*Extr. Congressional Record*.)

AFTER TENNYSON.—'Tis better to commit yourself and stand corrected than never to have committed yourself at all.

A. R. HASSE.

BOOKS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

Sidney Lee, before Library Assistants' Association (London.)

I WILL not consider in this connection mere handbooks of technical knowledge which may stimulate mental exertion and at the same time help the reader to get a livelihood. Books of that kind are very useful, and the more closely they are studied the better for all concerned. I will consider books that serve a somewhat loftier purpose; books that are literature pure and simple; books of history, of criticism, of fiction, of poetry, that embody the best thought and emotion of which humanity is capable; books that humanize their readers, that make them more humane, that give them a living interest in the humanities, in opposition to the barbarities of life. These books may appear to exert little or no influence on the practical affairs of the world. They may not appreciably sharpen the wits; they may not appreciably improve a man's capacity for business; one may be able to make his fortune on the Stock Exchange without the smallest knowledge of the works of Shakespeare or Milton, or Tennyson or Browning. But no one who goes through life turning a deaf ear to the voice of great literature realizes an altogether admirable ideal of citizenship. His aims and aspirations are always of the earth, earthy; his ideals of conduct are uninspiring, are narrowed by his own narrow experience. He lacks that love of beauty and order and knowledge, for its own sake, which is always accessible in literature, and is essential to the perfecting of civilization; he goes through life only half conscious of his faculties and his opportunities, only half alive. The past is a sealed book to him; he forms no estimate of the future. He lives solely in the present, solely for himself; he eats and drinks, and to-morrow he dies.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES

IN 1904.

THERE was a notable decrease in Andrew Carnegie's gifts for library purposes in this country during the year just closed. As against a total of \$5,633,500, given in 1903, the record for 1904 was but \$581,800—a total which, though remarkable as the gift of one man, is practically insignificant when ranged beside the Carnegie record of the four preceding years. This amount was distributed, generally in sums ranging from \$50,000 to \$25,000, among 40 places in 23 states, and was in several cases additional to former gifts. In a number of cases acceptance of Carnegie offers has not yet been recorded, and Athol, Mass., this year declined the offer of \$15,000 made by Mr. Carnegie two years previously.

The year's record of Carnegie gifts for the United States is as follows:

Amherst, O.	\$16,000
Athens, O.	30,000
Atlanta (Ga.) University	25,000
Bellevue, O. (additional)	3,600
Bradford, Pa.	35,000
Darlington, Wis.	10,000
Enid, Oklahoma	10,000
Eugene, Oregon	10,000
Fergus Falls, Minn. (additional)	2,500
Fort Wayne, Ind. (additional)	15,000
Hammond, Ind.	25,000
Honolulu, Pa.	35,000
Kingman, Kan.	10,000
La Salle, Ill.	20,000
Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.	20,000
Litchfield, Ill.	15,000
Madison, Me.	5,000
Marysville, Ill.	10,000
Maryville, Mo.	13,500
Moscow, Idaho	10,000
Muncie, Ind. (additional)	5,000
Normal (Ala.) Agric. & Mech. College	10,000
Norwood, O.	20,000
Odebolt, Ia.	4,000
Phoenix, Ariz.	25,000
Poseyville, Ind.	5,000
Redwood City, Cal.	10,000
Rochester, N. H.	17,500
Rock Hill, S. C., Winthrop College	20,000
Rockville Centre, L. I.	10,000
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	10,000
Seattle, Wash. (additional)	20,000
South Haven, Mich.	12,500
Spartanburg, S. C., Converse College	10,000
Talladega (Ala.) College	15,000
Ticonderoga, N. Y.	5,000
Topeka, Kan., Washburn College	40,000
Viroqua, Wis.	10,000
West Liberty, Ia.	7,500
Westfield, N. J.	10,000

A detailed statement regarding Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries in this country was made at the dedication of the new library building of Beloit College, Wis., on Jan. 5, by Horace White, of the New York *Evening Post*, who stated that the data presented had been compiled at Mr. White's request by Mr. Bertram, Mr. Carnegie's private secretary.

Mr. White, as reported in the *Evening Post*, of Jan. 5, said, in part:

"Mr. Carnegie has, up to the present time, given or pledged himself to give 1290 library buildings to the English-speaking people. Of these 779 are in the United States. The aggregate cost of these buildings is \$39,325,240, of which \$29,094,080, or practically three-fourths of the whole, has been expended in this country, about \$6,000,000 in England, about \$2,000,000 in Scotland, and \$1,475,500 in Canada. The proportion of the total population which Mr. Carnegie has supplied with library facilities is, for the aggregate of the English-speaking race, a little more than 18 per cent., and that is the percentage for the United States, for England and for Canada, taken separately. This means that 18 in each 100 persons, in all and in each of these countries, have free and convenient access to books by reason of Mr. Carnegie's beneficence. These are mostly dwellers in towns and cities. It is a condition of library activity and usefulness that there shall be some density of population at the nucleus,

and it is a condition of Mr. Carnegie's gifts also that the communities supplied shall expend annually a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the cost of the building, for the maintenance and upkeep of the libraries; that is, for books, library service, and repairs. In other words, a town accepting a \$50,000 building must pledge itself to expend \$5000 per year to keep the library going. As this money has to be raised by taxation, it becomes a common interest. Everybody has a share in it, everybody feels at liberty to use the library, and everybody is interested in its good administration.

"The statistics which I shall append to this discourse, show the distribution of the Carnegie libraries by states. Some discrepancies will be noticed. Thus in New York 55 per cent. of the population is so supplied, while the proportion in Minnesota is less than 10 per cent. The difference is to be accounted for, doubtless, by the great density of population in New York city, where eighty Carnegie libraries, which are branches of the New York Public Library and under its administration, have been or are to be supplied. I attended the formal opening of one of these branch libraries a few days ago. It was in the East Side of the city in the midst of a working population. The day was cold and snow was falling, but the new library was surrounded by a large group of children and youths of both sexes, eager to get a glimpse of the interior of this commodious and well-provided structure, which was to be thrown open to them on the following day. The architecture was plain but massive. The books were on the shelves, and all the appliances which library science has evolved for book handling and for the convenience of the attendants and visitors were there. The facilities for lighting and heating, for seating and writing were as complete as in the building which we now dedicate. I called Dr. Billings's attention to the throng outside.

"Yes," said he, "and if you come to-morrow you will see them inside here, all holding out their hands for books." It was an inspiring sight, and I could not help contrasting it with the scarcity of books in my own boyhood days. The poorest family in New York or in Beloit has greater wealth of books at its command than the richest family in either place had fifty years ago. No fact marking the progress of the world has more significance than this.

"There are no Carnegie libraries in the state of Mississippi, while in California which has about the same number of people, there are 35. As Mr. Carnegie does not discriminate between states or sections, the discrepancy here noted must be due to the indifference of the Mississippians themselves to libraries, or (which means the same thing) their unwillingness to be taxed for the support of them. Alabama has shared Mr. Carnegie's bounty to the extent of five libraries,

but Arkansas has none. Two of the small states in the Union, Rhode Island and Delaware, have no Carnegie libraries, whereas Idaho, which is still smaller, has three; Nevada, the smallest of all, has one, and the District of Columbia seven. As regards Rhode Island, I suppose the explanation is that she had a full supply of free libraries before Mr. Carnegie took up the work. Most of the New England states were early in the field with free library laws, and they had also an unusual proportion of wealthy and public-spirited citizens. Thus Connecticut, although one of the foremost states in the Union in the way of public libraries, has only one from Mr. Carnegie. . . .

"What may not be said of the present and future blessings to the English-speaking world from collections of books placed within the easy reach of nearly 20 per cent. of the population thereof, who had no such resources before? In providing these libraries, the donor's purposes were to offer enlightenment and stimulate thought, especially among the young; to make them better men and women, and more efficient workers; to afford to people of all ages and conditions the solace of intellectual enjoyment, the means of employing their leisure time agreeably, drawing them away from liquor saloons, base amusements, and depraving habits, by offering a superior attraction; and generally to lift society to a higher mental and moral plane.

"Surely it is unnecessary to enlarge on the beneficence of free libraries. All that can be said of the advantages of civilization over savagery, and of knowledge over ignorance, can be said in favor of them. But it is urged by some, and I have often heard it said, that Mr. Carnegie might make better use of his money by building hospitals, infirmaries, orphan asylums, homes for the aged poor, and similar institutions. I am not in Mr. Carnegie's confidence. I have never exchanged a word with him on this subject, but my idea is this: It is the recognized duty of civilized countries to provide hospitals for the sick poor and to care for neglected children and the aged and infirm, and to support them by public funds. Many communities fall short of their duty in this particular, and it is an open question whether private individuals can do most good by supplying the shortage out of their own pockets, or by spurring the public authorities to a more liberal expenditure, calling for a heavier rate of taxation. There is something to be said on both sides, but all that needs to be said here is that a man who has given forty million dollars for public libraries, and as much more for the increase and diffusion of knowledge in other ways, may claim the right to judge for himself how he can be most useful to mankind. Very likely he thinks, too, that the increase of knowledge in the world leads to the increase and better administration of charity, both pub-

lic and private. Such, in fact, is the teaching of history.

"Another criticism has been advanced by persons who are inclined to look the gift horse in the mouth. They say that Mr. Carnegie gives only bricks and mortar, he does not supply books or running expenses. It is true that he seeks to co-operate with the people in spreading light, not to supplant them in that endeavor. The person who awakens dormant minds, excites public spirit, and nurtures the self-respect of the community, does far more than one who merely gives cash. As regards brick and mortar, surely the first step towards a public library is to provide house room for books and book-seekers. This is the starting point and *sine qua non* of the whole business. Very few of these 1290 libraries would have been in existence, or under way, if the indispensable first cost, the library plant, had not been offered by Mr. Carnegie. After the plant is supplied everything else grows out of the soil, and the library becomes an ever-living tree, whose golden fruits are for all generations. Men may come and men may go, governments may rise and fall, but unless the human intellect is blotted out the free library once started will go on forever.

"The germinating idea of libraries for all, to be supported by public taxation, is not new. It is found in the legislation of New York as far back as 1835, when it was made an adjunct of the public school system. It did not gain much headway, however, until the year 1876, when it had a new birth in the United States and took a fresh start. It made notable progress until 1891, but the colossal growth and impetus which we behold to-day is for the most part due to Mr. Carnegie. If I had done this work I should be prouder that I had kindled the sacred fire in 1048 cities and towns containing 24,000,000 of people than to have my name carved on 1290 library buildings. The buildings will go to decay, but the animating spirit which resides in good books cannot die. The bricks and mortar may crumble, but Mr. Carnegie may feel the assured confidence of the Latin poet who wrote:

Exegi monumentum aere perennius.

"His beneficent work is still going on. I will now lay before you the statistics which President Eaton asked me to obtain. The first column of figures shows the total population of the states and countries in which Carnegie libraries are situated; second, the number of people in each who have convenient access to libraries; third, the amount of money furnished for the erection of buildings; fourth, the number of towns in which such buildings are erected; fifth, the number of Carnegie libraries therein; sixth, the percentage of the total population thus supplied."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY STATISTICS.

Name of State or country:	Total population.	Aggregate of population served with Carnegie libraries.	Amount given or promised for erection of buildings.	Number towns with Carnegie libraries.	Number Carnegie libraries.	Percentage of whole population supplied.
Alaska*	63,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8
Alabama.....	1,828,007	50,087	\$90,000	5	5	13.3
Arizona.....	122,031	16,834	54,000	3	3	.....
Arkansas.....	1,311,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.7
California.....	1,485,053	584,451	1,317,500	30	35	41.3
Colorado.....	539,700	222,798	431,500	11	11	.....
Connecticut.....	908,420	6,125	23,000	1	1	.....
Delaware.....	184,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.4
District of Columbia.....	278,718	218,196	700,000	1	7	11.9
Florida.....	528,542	62,015	90,000	3	3	8.2
Georgia.....	2,216,331	182,343	267,500	8	9	6.6
Idaho.....	161,772	10,866	40,000	3	3	8.7
Illinois.....	4,821,550	419,060	1,038,250	53	53	15.2
Indiana.....	2,516,462	382,685	963,000	45	45	2.3
Indian Territory.....	392,060	8,890	25,000	2	2	16.1
Iowa.....	2,231,853	350,340	938,500	51	52	9.4
Kansas.....	1,470,495	141,412	265,000	12	12	16.5
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	354,747	533,500	10	10	21.3
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	293,784	260,000	2	5	11.2
Maine.....	694,466	77,065	176,000	11	11	.....
Maryland.....	1,188,044	32,798	55,000	3	3	2.9
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	147,607	361,000	21	21	5.2
Michigan.....	2,420,982	522,781	1,301,200	29	34	21.6
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	170,614	409,000	28	28	9.7
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.4
Missouri.....	3,106,665	695,863	1,327,500	15	25	12.7
Montana.....	243,329	31,487	95,000	7	7	9.5
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	101,662	210,000	7	7	10.6
Nevada.....	42,335	4,500	15,300	1	1	14.1
New Hampshire.....	411,588	58,000	137,000	9	9	18.0
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	260,731	512,000	16	18	2.9
New Mexico.....	195,310	5,601	20,000	2	2	55.7
New York.....	7,268,894	4,050,112	6,360,000	39	119	3.1
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	50,110	100,000	4	4	7.4
North Dakota.....	319,146	73,723	77,700	5	5	30.2
Ohio.....	4,157,545	1,250,980	1,713,500	52	63	2.6
Oklahoma.....	398,331	30,332	88,500	5	5	22.4
Oregon.....	413,536	92,716	110,000	2	2	33.4
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	2,103,931	6,612,930	34	70	.....
Rhode Island.....	426,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	16,795	25,000	2	2	8.7
South Dakota.....	401,570	34,887	126,500	9	9	9.3
Texas.....	3,048,710	285,297	483,500	19	19	6.7
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	135,440	195,000	5	5	5.9
Utah.....	276,749	16,313	25,000	1	2	7.1
Vermont.....	343,641	24,449	65,000	2	3	7.4
Virginia.....	1,854,184	138,123	183,000	9	9	36.5
Washington.....	518,103	188,933	432,500	2	2	2.5
West Virginia.....	958,800	23,626	60,000	33	33	14.3
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	206,960	692,000	4	4	28.0
Wyoming.....	92,531	25,963	92,500	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	76,058,167	14,274,832	29,094,080	619	779	18.7
Porto Rico.....	953,243	32,048	100,000	1	1	3.4
Canada.....	5,579,666	1,051,213	1,475,500	45	48	18.8
Scotland.....	4,472,000	1,934,504	1,970,550	71	102	43.3
England.....	32,527,843	6,243,809	5,038,610	275	317	18.2
Ireland.....	4,458,775	746,587	598,000	30	36	10.8
Australia.....	3,598,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	874,267	71,390	91,250	5	5	8.2
Tasmania.....	177,672	34,809	35,250	1	1	19.6
West Indies.....	1,350,000	25,500	22,000	1	1	2.0
Total.....	130,049,317	24,414,692	\$39,325,240	1,048	1,290	18.7

* A Carnegie library, costing \$25,000, was opened in Dawson, Alaska, Oct. 1, 1904 (L. J. 29:621). Ed. L. J.

A. L. A. CATALOG.

It is a gratifying surprise to the makers of the "A. L. A. catalog" that the 20,000 copies printed in October are so nearly exhausted that a new printing will be necessary in January. While extensive revision is impracticable, positive errors so far as reported will be corrected. Every one is therefore requested to examine the book critically and send to the editor, Melvil Dewey, State Library, Albany, N. Y., early note of any mistakes found, or of any suggestion: *e. g.*, competent authorities advise substitution of Dembitz's work on "Jewish ceremonial" in place of Rosenau's "Jewish ceremonial institutions and customs" (class 296), which is said to contain many misleading statements; references to Public documents list should read "pt. 4, p. 367-72," as that list is in neither logical nor alphabetic position, and many do not think to look in the table of contents to find it.

Errors thus far noted are:

- Pt. 1, p. 14 Cassell & Co., also 43 and 45 East 19th St., New York.
 26 Insert Saints in Christian art.
 26 Insert Story of the States.
 92 Class 337 Bastiat: note, destroy first line.
 130 575 Semper. Change Appleton \$2 to Paul 5s.
 130 575 Wallace. Should be Natural and Tropical nature.
 139 603 Technologisches, etc. Should read hrsg. von E. von Hoyer & Franz Kreuter. Ed. 3. 3 v. 1902-4. 25 cm. Stechert. \$4 ea.
 141 613 Subhead Food. Richards. Change Home science to Whitcomb.
 142 614 Harrington. 2d note belongs to next title, N. Y. Charity organ. soc.
 152 641 Richards. Change Home science 59 c. to Whitcomb \$1.
 211 814 Emerson. Insert after 19½ cm. Centenary ed.
 220 821 Tennyson. Change 1st sentence of 2d note to "The new Globe edition (Macmillan, \$1.75) is the only complete 1-v. edition. The Cambridge omits all poems published since 1890, save 'Crossing the bar.'"
 260 883 Homerus. Note under Butcher & Lang's prose trans. belongs to Perry's "The boy's Odyssey."
 335 933 Kent. Insert after 19½ cm. (Hist. ser. for Bible students).
 Pt. 2, p. 124 Dill, Karl. Omit whole entry.
 142 Emerson. Complete works. Change Riverside to Centenary ed.
 215 Insert before v. 3 Kent, v. 1-2 Kent, C. F. History of the Hebrew people.
 232 Industrial arts. subhead Dictionaries. Technologisches, etc. Change 1887-91 to 1902-4.
 248 Karmarsch. Omit.
 250 Kent, C. F. Insert after 19½ cm. (Hist. ser. for Bible students).
 256 Insert before Kritik, Kreuter, Franz, ed. Technologisches wörterbuch, deutsch-englisch-französisch. 1902-4. R5 603.

- 309 Munchausen. Change Muenchhausen to Munchausen.
 318 Newbury. Change to Newberry and transpose ahead of Newbelt.
 365 Richards, Mrs. E. M. (S.) Food materials. Change Home science to Whitcomb.
 Richards and Elliott. Chemistry of cooking. Change Home science to Whitcomb.
 369 Rohrig. Omit whole entry.
 426 Technologisches . . . Hrsg. von E. von Hoyer & Franz Kreuter. Ed. 3. 3 v. 1902-4. 25 cm. Stechert. \$4 ea.
 462 Wallace, A. R. Natural selection and Tropical nature.

MISSOURI BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE Missouri State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was destroyed by fire on the night of Nov. 19, 1904. The "Model library," conducted by the St. Louis Public Library, and forming a part of the American Library Association exhibit, was quartered in this building, but fortunately its books and fittings were promptly removed, without serious damage, and the loss was fully covered by insurance. The fire broke out about six o'clock, when it was still light and when numerous people were about the grounds. The bulk of the furniture and the books were at once removed from the building, and the only damage was to several hundred books which remained in the building and were ruined by water. Some hundreds of others had the binding damaged so badly that they will have to be rebound; and nearly all of them were more or less rubbed and disfigured by the handling. However, the entire damage is covered by the insurance collected. Mr. Crunden and other members of the Public Library staff reached the grounds shortly after the fire and assisted the salvage corps in protecting the books by tarpaulins. The next day the books were removed to the Ohio Building, from which, later, they were taken to a storage warehouse, where they were sorted and the damage estimated.

BILL FOR A LIBRARY POST.

ON Dec. 12, 1904, Representative Lawrence introduced into the House the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A LIBRARY POST.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time determine, books and other printed matter belonging to and passing from and to any of the libraries enumerated below be, and are hereby, ad-

mitted to carriage by the mail at one cent per pound or fraction thereof, namely: Public libraries maintained wholly or in part by taxation by towns, cities, states, or other political units, or by the United States; school libraries supported by taxation, or having tax exemptions, belonging to educational institutions of all grades; society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption or other public privileges maintained by endowment or taxation, or from both sources, by religious, literary, professional, trade, industrial, or library associations.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall be construed as in no wise conflicting with section six hundred and forty-one of the Postal Laws and Regulations, which reads as follows: "At free-delivery post-offices packages too heavy or bulky for delivery by letter carriers will be held in the office and addressees notified by mail to call for them."

SEC. 3. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

THE LIBRARY INDEX.

Preface, by R. R. Bowker, to January Number.

THE *Library Index* enters the field of periodical publication as a completing feature of the system of indexes to periodical literature inaugurated by Dr. William F. Poole in his original work half a century ago and continued under the editorship of his associate and successor, Mr. W. I. Fletcher. Dr. Poole's college venture of 1848, and his important volume of 1853, extended to six times the original size, were of such value in libraries that, in 1882, in response to universal demand, he published, with the assistance of Mr. Fletcher as associate editor and the co-operation of the American Library Association and of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, the third edition, practically a new work, covering 239 periodicals—many of them discontinued—which is now the permanent basis of periodical bibliography. In accordance with a promise in the preface to this work that supplements would appear every five years, the same editors later issued the "First Supplement," for 1882-87, covering 141 periodicals. Dr. Poole then found himself so pressed with other duties that he withdrew from further collaboration, leaving Mr. Fletcher the responsible editor, under whose direction the Second Supplement, for 1887-92, covering 196 periodicals, the Third, for 1892-96, covering 196 periodicals, and the Fourth, for 1897-1902, covering 174 periodicals—in all constituting volumes II-V of the series—have been published with the co-operation of the American Library Association, the founder's association being maintained by the co-operation as associate editor of the Third Supplement of Mr. Franklin O.

Poole, and as associate editor of the Fourth Supplement of Miss Mary Poole.

After the issue of the 1882 volume, Mr. W. K. Stetson, of Wesleyan University Library, proposed the publication of a hektograph continuation, which developed into a co-operative enterprise, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* from March, 1883, through 1884, included as monthly supplements a "Co-operative index to current numbers of leading periodicals," edited by Mr. Fletcher, with the help of volunteer collaborators from the American Library Association, beginning with 29 and extending to 48 periodicals, in continuation of the Poole series. This continuation was issued as a quarterly supplement from 1885 through 1890, and for the year following the "Co-operative index to periodicals for 1891" was published in annual form. In the succeeding year, 1892, the "Annual literary index," with additional features, was initiated, forming an annual supplement in continuation of the previous five-yearly Poole, 1887-92, covering at first 111 and latterly 148 periodicals, and the issue covering the periodicals of 1904 is now in course of preparation, constituting the third supplement to the five-yearly Poole, 1897-1902. In response to the demand from smaller libraries for a condensed Poole, Mr. Fletcher published in 1901 with the co-operation of Miss Mary Poole the "Abridged edition," giving entries for 1815-99 inclusive, covering 37 periodicals, especially those generally preserved as sets, selected as meeting the needs of the small libraries throughout the country which had on their shelves only a limited number of periodicals. To this Abridgment—or "Abridged Poole," as it is usually called—the "Annual literary index" for 1904 will constitute the fifth annual supplement, and it is planned that the material of these five annual supplements shall be used in a new edition of the "Abridged Poole" extending through 1904.

The year 1905, it will be seen, is thus a natural starting-point for a monthly continuation of the Poole series which will put at the service of librarians from month to month the material covering the most important magazines, which will be used at the end of the year as part of the material for the annual list and become an integral part of the Poole system. In planning for such a publication, all subscribers to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* were furnished with a query list of periodicals on which to record their judgment, and the forty periodicals thus selected for monthly indexing have been designated practically by the votes on this list, and prove to correspond closely to the list in the "Abridged Poole."

The essential feature of the Poole system has been its close adherence to indexing methods as distinguished from catalog classification, following as far as practicable the subject as indicated in title-words instead of generalizing entries under usual classification subject-headings. This system, which is believed to be preferable for those seeking in-

formation in periodicals, whether ordinary readers or students, will be continued in the revised system now adopted for the periodical as well as for the annual publication; but there will be included in the same alphabet author references, hitherto given only in a short-title index, and also entry of titles so far as these are not distinctive of subject. The plan thus provides for author entry, following author's name in full-face type; for subject entry, on the indexing principle, designated by small caps; and for title entry in ordinary lower-case type. Fiction, whether novels or short stories, is distinguished by the use of italic type. It is believed that the monthly publication, at a subscription price within the reach even of the smaller libraries, of an index to the forty periodicals of general or representative character taken by most American libraries, will be found of general usefulness to readers and librarians, and greatly enhance the use and value of the periodicals in the library.

It is proposed to complement this monthly publication by a quarterly cumulation, covering a larger number of periodicals (including the leading quarterlies and others), to the number probably of eighty to a hundred. This is made practicable by the use of the "monotype" type-setting machine, which differs from the "linotype" machine in casting individual types instead of full lines, so that corrections in re-alphabetsing may easily be made; and the "monotype" metal will thus be utilized, first for the monthly list of about forty periodicals, secondly for the quarterly cumulation of eighty to a hundred periodicals, and, finally, for the annual list, covering a still larger number of periodicals. This quarterly cumulation is to be a separate periodical at a separate but reasonable subscription price, as to which particulars will be given later, and the "Annual library index" will probably take the place of the fourth quarterly cumulation if so desired by subscribers. The annual list will, however, as indicated, include a greater number of foreign periodicals, so as to cover in general the list given in the Poole permanent volumes, besides newcomers and other additions; and in the annual publication there will be included as heretofore the index to composite books of the year, the annual list of bibliographies, and the annual necrology of writers. The "Annual literary index" for 1904, which is now passing through the press, will follow the previous system, but the issue for 1905, to be published in 1906, will follow the new method and will be called the "Annual library index," though it will be in the same form as its predecessors and range with the old series on the shelves.

The initial issue of the *Library Index* for January covers, of course, only a part of the field, as the January weeklies and foreign monthlies cannot be indexed until the February number. It is proposed to include in the February and succeeding issues, besides an

index by dates to the events of the preceding month, a book purchase list for libraries—a feature which in imperfect form was included in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in the years 1881-83, covering the leading book publications of the preceding month desirable in libraries, with descriptive annotations as far as possible, on the plan of the annotations in the "A. L. A. catalog," constituting in some measure a continuation of that work, and including also brief entry of the announcements for the ensuing month of books likely to demand consideration in the order department of libraries. This feature, and others, will, however, be worked out gradually, so that the *Library Index* will not develop its full usefulness to libraries until much later in the year, when it is hoped it will prove its right to existence and obtain wide support by showing itself a "library help" which "no library can afford to be without."

American Library Association.

President: Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William E. Foster and Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, elected at the St. Louis Conference as, respectively, first and second vice-presidents of the Library Association, were unable to accept office, and informed the Executive Board of their regret at inability to serve. The Board by correspondence vote has filled the vacancies thus caused by the election of Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, as first vice-president; and Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, as second vice-president.

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Meetings of the Executive Board were held at 298 Broadway, New York City, on Nov. 26 and Dec. 12, mainly for the consideration of plans for the Portland Conference.

Portland Conference: It was decided to hold the next annual conference of the Association in Portland, Oregon, during the week beginning July 2, 1905, the eastern party to leave New York probably Saturday, June 24. Early announcement of rates, route, etc., will be made by F. W. Faxon, chairman of the Travel Committee.

Co-operation with English cataloging committee: The resolution passed at St. Louis, "That this Association welcomes the proposal made by the Library Association of the United Kingdom for a uniform common code of catalog rules, and requests the Executive Board to take such action to further the pro-

posal as may seem to it wise" was approved, and referred to Advisory Committee on Cataloging Rules, with request that they co-operate so far as possible with the British committee as to uniformity in cataloging rules.

Index to fiction: In regard to resolution offered by Mr. John Thomson at St. Louis, that the Association appoint a committee to co-operate with the Keystone State Library Association regarding its index to fiction, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of two.

Library yearbook: The proposition for a yearbook of library literature, as made by Mr. W. D. Johnston, was referred to the Council.

A. L. A. library: Voted, that the offer of the Library of Congress to provide space for the gifts made to the A. L. A. library in connection with the St. Louis Conference, be accepted with thanks.

Reduced postal rates: G. F. Bowerman was appointed a member of the committee on reduced postal rates, and in view of Mr. Lane's resignation of chairmanship it was recommended that Dr. Canfield be asked to serve as chairman.

A. L. A. exhibit: Voted, that the offer of the Library of Congress to continue its custodianship of the A. L. A. exhibit at St. Louis be accepted with thanks. A committee on A. L. A. exhibit was appointed as follows: Melvil Dewey, F. P. Hill, Miss Plummer, Miss M. F. Isom, Charles H. Hastings. It is probable that this exhibit will be displayed at the Portland Exposition.

Travel committee: W. B. Brewster, a member of the board of directors of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, has been appointed a member of the A. L. A. Travel Committee in charge of Portland Conference arrangements.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

Buying lists.

The Publishing Board is about to undertake the issue of select annotated buying lists especially adapted to the needs of the smaller libraries of the country. It is expected that Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library will be the editor.

Miss Garland's excellent literary and critical judgment, and above all her long experience in selection for her own library, assures the practical usefulness of the publication. The co-operation of several leading libraries in the selection and annotation of titles has been secured.

It is the intention of the Board to issue the first number about Feb. 1, and monthly or bi-monthly thereafter, in all six to eight lists during the year. The price will be low, probably not over a dollar a year.

Library tracts.

The Board has three new tracts under way. No. 5, "Notes from the art section of a library, with hints on selection and purchase,"

by Charles A. Cutter, is already in the printer's hands. These notes are alumni lectures of the New York State Library School. They are practically Mr. Cutter's last words on the subject, and it seems fitting that such excellent ideas should be made generally available by being issued as one of the A. L. A. tracts.

Another tract ready for the printer is "Essentials in library administration," by Miss L. E. Stearns. This is so full that it might properly be called a handbook of library practice, and will be a useful guide in the organization of a library.

A tract touching the vital principles of cataloging, by Miss Theresa Hitchler, will be issued in the near future.

Catalog cards.

Printed catalog cards for articles in the first series of the Decennial publications of the University of Chicago have been prepared, and are ready for distribution at \$1.40 per set of 187 cards.

The cards for the same titles printed by the Library of Congress are for the several contributions as separately issued. The A. L. A. cards are suited in form to the articles as printed in the bound volumes of the series.

Cards for the Old South Leaflets, v. 1-6, are in preparation, and will be issued late in January.

Cards for the Smithsonian reports from 1886 will be reprinted in February. Those wishing partial sets of these cards should send in orders by Feb. 1.

Books for boys and girls.

Miss Hewins's list in its revised and enlarged form has received a merited welcome and is itself an attractive and stimulating book. No librarian is better fitted than Miss Hewins to guide children's reading, and the list is having an unusual sale outside the library field. Price, 15 cents per copy. \$5 per 100.

State Library Commissions.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS: A meeting of the executive committee of the League of Library Commissions, organized by the A. L. A. State Library Commissions Section, was held in Chicago, on Nov. 28. There were present Henry E. Legler, chairman; Miss Alice Tyler, secretary; Miss Clara Baldwin, Miss Merica Hoagland, and Miss Cornelia Marvin. The immediate work desired is the co-operative issue, through the A. L. A. Publishing Board, of selective buying lists. Means of avoiding duplication of routine work and strengthening the effectiveness of the commissions were also discussed.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Bernard C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The commission has appointed Mr. Lytleton M. Tough, Jr., as library organizer and field secretary for the next few months, dur-

ing which time Mr. Tough will visit the various counties of the eastern shore of Maryland. The purpose of sending out a field secretary is to give advice and counsel to library committees, public school libraries and those intending to establish public libraries; to become familiar with the conditions and needs of the eastern shore; to give information concerning travelling libraries distributed by the commission, and to arouse a greater interest in library work. It is hoped by the commission that it will be able later in the year to send a field secretary into southern Maryland, and eventually to cover the whole state.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
Clara F. Baldwin, librarian, New Capitol Building, St. Paul.

The commission issues the first number of an 8-page bulletin under date of December. It is devoted to library notes and news, mainly for the state, with a report of the recent meeting of the state library association, some of the papers read there, etc.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISIONS: Melvil Dewey, director, State Library, Albany.

The annual report of the Public Libraries Division for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, shows that reports have been received from 1130 libraries in the state containing 7,679,388 volumes. 567 libraries free for circulation contain 3,102,298 books and issued for home use 11,331,018 volumes, equivalent to an average of 31.044 each day in the year, or 1559 volumes for each 1000 inhabitants.

In Greater New York 75 libraries and branches circulated 6,339,190 volumes during the year, leaving about 5,000,000 to be credited to the rest of the state. Buffalo reports 1,085,522 circulation, Albany stands next with 241,384, then Syracuse 162,905, Utica 140,834, Yonkers 99,000. These are the only cities showing a free circulation of more than 90,000.

New York City paid to her free libraries \$425,947.50 from taxation; Buffalo \$77,800; Syracuse \$30,000; Utica \$15,000; Albany \$11,000; Niagara Falls \$10,000; Poughkeepsie \$9,000.

Among the 43 cities Albany stands fifth in population, fifth in amount of local taxation for free libraries and third in free circulation of books.

Five cities — Cortland, Jamestown, Olean, Rochester and Troy — paid nothing last year from taxation for the support of free libraries.

Sixteen new libraries were incorporated and 10 others registered as maintaining a proper standard, 5 transfers were approved and 37 certificates of approved circulation were issued.

The official inspectors visited 408 libraries in 56 counties of the state. Allotments of public library money amounting to \$24,048.14 were made to 281 libraries. This money, with

an equal sum locally provided, was spent for new books.

New library buildings have been completed and occupied in Bolton, Cambridge, Greene, Joshua's Rock, Kingston, Montour Falls, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Nyack, Pine Hill, Thousand Island Park, for a branch of the Queens borough library at Far Rockaway and for the Harlem branch of the New York Public Library. At least 25 more buildings are in course of construction.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
J. A. Gabel, secretary, State Library, Olympia.

The work of the state library commission is reviewed in the report of the state library, just issued. The present commission was established by the library law passed by the last legislature, which abolished the two library commissions previously in existence and created a new commission, which controls not only the administration of the state library, but the travelling library and library propaganda work for the state carried on by the Division of Public Libraries. The work of this division is that "of encouraging the establishment of free public libraries throughout the state, and of assisting those already established, and the work of managing a system of travelling libraries for the benefit of the people of the smaller and more remote settlements of the state, where public libraries cannot be supported." An appropriation of \$6000 for the work of the Division was provided, but this was vetoed, so that nothing has been accomplished except what could be done without expense, such as offering advice when desired and sending out state publications. An appropriation of \$8000 for the next two years is asked for. The division has 57 travelling libraries, averaging 40 volumes to a case, and these have been kept in operation, having been sent to 43 travelling library stations. The need of extending and improving these libraries is strongly presented, and it is recommended that an appropriation of \$8000 from the general fund be made for the purpose. There is a tabulated "list of towns where public libraries have been established [24], and also of towns where public library work should be taken up," and a list of travelling library stations. The report is prefaced by a map of the state showing public libraries and travelling library stations.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
Henry E. Legler, secretary, Madison, Wis.

The fifth biennial report of the commission is just issued, in a 78-page pamphlet, and is a careful and compact summary of effective work. The statistics included have suffered, as a result of the destruction of most of the records and property of the commission in the fire at the capitol a year ago. A more extended notice of this report will appear in a later issue of L. J.

State Library Associations.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas M. Owen, director Department of Archives, Montgomery.

Secretary: Junius M. Riggs, State and Supreme Court Library, Montgomery.

Treasurer: Miss Laura Martin Elmore, Carnegie Library, Montgomery.

The Alabama Library Association was organized, with 50 charter members, at a meeting held in the Carnegie Library, Montgomery, on Nov. 21, in response to a call previously issued and noted in *L. J.*, November, 1904, p. 603. It had been originally intended to hold a two-day meeting, but instead three sessions were put into one day, and in spite of the pressure of business thus entailed, an effective program was successfully carried through.

At the morning session a committee composed of I. W. Hill, State Superintendent of Education; Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of the Birmingham public schools, and Miss Elmore, was appointed to frame a constitution, which was later reported back and adopted.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Thomas Owen, who spoke of the need for a state association and the field for library development in Alabama. An invocation was delivered by Rev. Dr. John A. Rice, and Governor Cunningham made an address of welcome on behalf of the state. Charles Coleman, president of the Montgomery Library Association, spoke in welcome on behalf of the city and library of Montgomery, to which Dr. J. H. Phillips responded.

I. W. Hill gave an address on "Public libraries and public schools," with special reference to conditions in Alabama and the value of rural libraries. Mrs. F. H. Happer, of the Y. M. C. A. Library of Mobile, spoke on "The importance of a rigid observance of technical regulations and details in a library administration;" and Dr. Herbert A. Sayre, of the University of Alabama, read a careful historical paper on "The development of the library."

The afternoon session was opened by Miss Laura Elmore, who treated the subject "The organization of a library;" and A. C. Harte, of Mobile, gave an interesting presentation of "What libraries can do for local history," urging especially the preservation of local newspaper files.

Dr. Owen gave up the chair to speak on "The duty of the state to libraries and library effort," which he summarized as follows: 1. Support of a state library at the seat of government, such a library to be general in scope, and also for the use of the supreme court of the state; 2. Support of a historical reference library as a part of the activities of the Department of Archives and History of the state, or of the state historical society where the state's historical interests are administered in that way; 3. Support and ad-

ministration of free public libraries in counties, cities, towns and villages. Authority to support and maintain to be conferred on county commissioners, or boards of revenue, municipal authorities and trustees in villages; 4. Laws for library development in colleges, city schools and public schools; 5. Enactment of laws for regulation of libraries created by private donation or grant; 6. Establishment of a state library commission, charged with the administration of the library interests of the state and the management of travelling libraries.

A resolution was passed recording the regret of the association at the announcement that the Huntsville Library Association was to discontinue its library, and expressing the hope that means for its future support might be devised.

At the evening session, which was in the nature of a public reception, Dr. C. C. Thach, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, gave a practical paper on "College libraries," and general round-table discussions on practical subjects followed.

The officers of the association are: president, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; 1st vice-president, A. C. Harte, Y. M. C. A., Mobile; 2d vice-president, C. C. Thach, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; 3d vice-president, H. A. Sayre, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; secretary, Junius Riggs, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura Elmore, Montgomery. Executive council, J. H. Phillips, Birmingham; Douglass Allen, Jackson; C. W. Daughette, president of the Normal School, Jacksonville; Miss Sara Callen, of Montevallo, and Miss E. M. Bullock, of Montgomery.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Margaret A. Schmidt, 1503 Powell st., San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The autumn session of the Library Association of California was held in Sacramento on Nov. 19 and 20, 1904. The delegates reached the capital city at noon, and were met by the reception committee. During the afternoon the visitors were taken on a trolley ride to Sutter's Fort, then through Sacramento to various points of interest.

At 8 o'clock the regular business session was held in one of the chambers of the state library. President Lichtenstein presided, and introduced Honorable A. B. Nye, private secretary to Governor Pardee, who made the address of welcome, in the course of which he said that he could not speak as deputy governor, but could say that the Governor took a deep interest in all library advancement. When the state library trustees were chosen by the legislature they were purely political officers, and the library was, in its personal outfit, upset by every political

change. Once, however, one candidate refused to pledge himself to overturn the domestic affairs of the state library, if elected, and put in political servitors for political rewards. But now the Governor names the trustees, and there are no more political upheavals in the library. Everywhere, nearly, politics and library are now divorced.

A. B. Lemmon, president of the board of state library trustees, was the next speaker. He said that six years ago men went into the directorate resolved upon reform, and since then many reforms have been secured. Then there was only a mass of books and no system; now there are books and system and newspaper and book indexes of the best form known. Few know the inestimable value of the newspaper index of the state library. It has become a perfect fountain of information, and demands are made upon it almost hourly from all over the state.

The board resolved to make the library a larger educational feature by sending the library to the people. So the librarian was sent east to study the travelling library system. The result is that now over 50 travelling libraries are out or available, and very soon the 100 travelling libraries now ready will be out among the people.

President Lichtenstein said that the spirit of to-day and that of six years ago, when the association met in Sacramento in 1898, are widely dissimilar. Now the broad and non-political spirit predominates. There has been in that time a great advance in library properties. In 1898 there were not over 10 libraries in the state in buildings owned by the people. Now there are over 30. A force in building up the desire for the public library is the woman's club. Everywhere it is battling for the library as a counter influence to the corner saloon. The time has passed when the library is sought only by the scholar.

W. R. Watson, of the state library and late of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, then read an interesting paper upon the history and work of the latter library.

A paper "On the value of the library organizer," by the library inspector of the state of New York, W. R. Eastman, was read by Charles S. Greene. The organizer is the library builder. He knows the laws, the books needed, what all libraries are doing through their reports, and especially by visits, and thus ascertains reasons for gain or loss that would never appear in reports. His answers are respected for his library knowledge, and so his advice is constantly sought, and he is welcomed everywhere.

The meeting then adjourned, and Mr. Gillis invited all present to partake of a delicious collation, which had been prepared by the ladies of the state library.

The association has issued number 6 in the series of its "Publications" (22 p. nar. O.), containing short articles, lists, etc., of prac-

tical usefulness, especially to librarians of small libraries. It includes "Suggestive lists of library aids for the librarian in the small town library," by Miss Florence Whittier; "Essentials and non-essentials in the children's room," by Miss Nellie Russ; and "Forms, rules, and regulations," by F. B. Graves.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Jonathan Trumbull, Otis Library, Norwich.

Secretary: Miss Laura F. Philbrook, Middletown.

Treasurer: Miss C. Belle Maltbie, Falls Village.

The autumn meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Nov. 10 in the parish house of the First Congregational Church, New London. At the morning session, which was called to order at 10.30 by President Trumbull, Walter Learned, of New London, a trustee of the Public Library, gave the address of welcome.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the president reported for the committee on Connecticut bibliography, appointed at a meeting earlier in the year, that the James Blackstone Memorial Library had begun the catalog cards, and that the Public Library of Westerly, R. I., is collaborating with the committee.

Henry M. Whitney, of Branford, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hills, in spite of their good record and the absence of charges of inefficiency, have been removed from the offices of superintendent and librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library,

Resolved, That the Connecticut Library Association regards this action as unjustifiable and a heavy blow to the best interests of the public libraries of the state.

The president was instructed to send copies of this resolution to those to whom, in his judgment, it should be sent.

A discussion on the distinction between reference and circulating books was opened by Miss C. Belle Maltbie, of Falls Village. She said that all possible information should be found in a reference room, which should provide for students and furnish the best editions of the standard books in every department of knowledge. In the discussion which followed, Professor James referred to the large size of English reference collections in comparison to books for circulation, and suggested that well chosen reference books will answer the complaint often made as to the purchase of books of little value for public libraries. Willis K. Stetson advocated the temporary withdrawal from circulation of books needed for reference, and Mr. Anderson, of New York, spoke of valuable collections of articles on special subjects which may be made by small libraries from magazines. The president suggested that the association might well pass a resolution compelling high school teachers to notify librarians

of subjects which they give their pupils for study or reference.

William J. James read a paper on "Bibliography," which he defined as the science of book-description. He spoke of the grouping of manuscripts in families, the slight differences which determine their value, and the marks which distinguish the best. In old books, the author's name, the title, place, date, print, pagination and size are of the greatest importance, and all peculiarities of individual copies should be noted. Professor James gave as an illustration a copy of Byron's "English bards and Scotch reviewers," a spurious edition of which has a later watermark in the paper than the date on the title-page.

George S. Godard, of the state library, reported the definite establishment of a central depository to which every state shall send all its publications, and afterwards gave an account of the meeting of the American Library Association at the St. Louis Exposition.

On invitation of the trustees of the New London Public Library, the meeting adjourned for luncheon at the Crocker House.

The first paper of the afternoon was by Miss Anna G. Rockwell, of New Britain, on "Ruts and how to avoid them." The relations of the modern library to its public, she said, are always helpful and generally sympathetic, but "red tape" is a frequent source of friction, and rules should be made for the good of the public and broken if a higher good requires it. No amount of "hustling" can take the place of a definite aim, and our library methods need occasional examination, to see if we are taking the shortest practical line to the best possible end. The best treatment for the novel-reading rut and the new-book rut is to arouse wider interests. It is well to buy fewer books about artists and more pictures for circulation, more illustrated periodicals and fewer heavy reviews, musical scores and books on useful arts and handicrafts. We should be continually making a new rut or route, which is the same word.

William W. C. Carlton, of Trinity College, read a paper on "English authors in Scandinavian languages." In the catalogs of Swedish and Danish booksellers he has found translations of books by Conan Doyle and George Meredith, together with Henry Harland's "Cardinal's snuff-box," Beatrice Harraden's "Ships that pass in the night," and Alice Caldwell Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." The proportion of English authors translated into Swedish and Danish is much greater than of Scandinavian authors put into English, and some of the best, like Kielland and Jonas Lie, are comparatively unknown in this country.

After a vote of thanks to the trustees of the New London Public Library and the First Congregational Church, the meeting adjourned. The invitation for the next meeting in February comes from Trinity College.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: David Hutcheson, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Frederick W. Ashley, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: W. S. Burns, Jr., Office of Documents.

The 80th regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the lecture hall of the Carnegie Public Library, Thursday evening, Nov. 17, 1904. Between 70 and 80 members were in attendance. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Solberg, who announced the appointment of Frederick W. Ashley as secretary pro tem. The minutes of the 78th and 79th meetings were read and approved.

The president announced with regret the withdrawal from active membership of three members: Dr. Theodore Koch, recently appointed librarian of the University of Michigan; Mr. Robert K. Shaw, secretary of the association, and Mrs. Shaw, who have removed to Brockton, Mass., where Mr. Shaw assumed the duties of public librarian on Aug. 1.

On motion of Mr. E. L. Burchard, the president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Burchard, Miss Josephine A. Clark and Mr. David Hutcheson, to draft a resolution expressing the regret of the association at the loss of its secretary.

The regular program of the evening consisted of a series of brief addresses reviewing the recent conference of the American Library Association held at St. Louis in October. The first speaker was Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Washington Public Library, who spoke on "The public library question" as presented at the Exposition. Mr. Bowerman made special mention of the papers presented by Miss Countryman, of Minneapolis, on "State aid to libraries," and by Miss Doren, of Dayton, O., on "Library work with schools;" also of the large exhibit of library blanks and forms prepared by the Library of Congress; of the model library in the Missouri Building, and of the newly issued "A. L. A. catalog."

Dr. Cyrus Adler spoke next of the international aspects of the conference, and gave entertaining accounts of some of the principal representatives of European libraries in attendance.

Mr. J. C. M. Hanson next read a paper on the practical side of the conference, in relation to cataloging and classification, dwelling particularly on the papers by Mr. Lane, of the Harvard University Library, and by Mr. Charles Martel, of the Library of Congress.

Mr. W. Dawson Johnson gave a resumé of the bibliographic features of the St. Louis meeting. The president next introduced Dr. James K. Hosmer, formerly librarian at Minneapolis, president of the American Library Association in 1902-3, who gave most inter-

esting personal reminiscences of Longfellow, Holmes, Hawthorne, Lowell and Thoreau.

An informal nominating ballot for officers for the ensuing year was then taken, preliminary to the regular election to be held in December.

The committee appointed earlier in the evening presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"The Association at this its first meeting after the severance of official relations with its former secretary desires to express its cordial recognition of the highly efficient manner in which Mr. Robert K. Shaw performed the duties of this important office during the two years of his incumbency and while recording its feeling of regret at losing his valuable services, wishes to extend to him its earnest hope that great success may attend him in his new field of labor.

It is therefore moved that this resolution be placed upon the minutes of the association and that a copy be sent to Mr. Shaw."

EDWARD L. BURCHARD, *Chairman*.
JOSEPHINE A. CLARK,
DAVID HUTCHESON.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The 81st regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the lecture hall of the Washington Public Library on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, 1904. About 65 members were in attendance. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the secretary announced the election to membership of Miss M. W. Godfrey, Mr. A. W. Weddell, Mr. M. M. Cheney and Miss A. May Priest. A gift of two volumes (21 and 22) of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, presented to the Public Library by vote of the executive committee of the association, was also announced. This being the regular meeting for the election of officers under the constitution, a blank ballot had been previously mailed to each member of the association with the request to bring the ballots to the meeting already filled out. About 30 members who were unable to attend the meeting had placed their ballots in the hands of the secretary, with written authority to cast the ballots for them. This plan not only added greatly to the interest manifested in the election, but also greatly expedited the balloting and eliminated the usual tediousness of electing the officers one by one. The result of the elections was as follows:

For president, Mr. David Hutcheson; for first vice-president, Dr. Cyrus Adler; for second vice-president, Mr. George F. Bowerman; for secretary, Mr. Frederick W. Ashley; for treasurer, Mr. William S. Burns, Jr.; for executive committee, Miss Josephine A. Clark, Miss M. A. Gilkey, and Captain Howard L. Prince.

President Solberg prefaced the regular program by congratulating the association on the presence at the meeting of three presidents of the American Library Association—Dr. James K. Hosmer, Dr. Herbert Putnam and the present president, Dr. Ernest C. Richardson. The first paper on the program was a

most interesting account from Dr. A. R. Spofford of his recent journey in Europe, entitled "Some observations in Spanish and Italian libraries." Dr. Spofford sailed from New York for the Mediterranean on April 12, 1904, intending to establish more intimate relations between the principal book dealers of Spain and Italy and the Library of Congress. The greater libraries in the two countries were also visited, in particular the principal book collections in Florence, Venice, Rome, Perugia, Bologna, Genoa, Madrid and Barcelona. It would require the printing of Dr. Spofford's address *in extenso* to give any adequate idea of its great interest.

Dr. Richardson next presented a paper on "Travelling students versus travelling books," which was a consideration of some of the difficulties besetting the path of research due to the necessity either of the student's travelling long distances to consult books and manuscripts or of bringing the books to the student, "the problem of student Mahomet and the mountain of books." Interesting statistics were given as to a list of 1600 periodical references which the speaker desired to verify. So far as shown by printed joint lists, 500 of these periodicals cannot be found in this country, 252 are in Chicago only, 76 in Boston and Chicago only. The difficulties may be ameliorated by improving the joint catalogs and by building up book centers by co-operation.

The Librarian of Congress in discussing the papers of Dr. Spofford and Dr. Richardson spoke of a joint catalog on cards to be available for consultation under certain conditions, at the Library of Congress, as among the possibilities of the future.

FRED. W. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Amesbury on Thursday, Nov. 10. Dr. Horace G. Leslie, trustee of the Amesbury Public Library, gave the address of welcome.

At the annual meeting in June Miss McGuffy, of the Boston Public Library, read a paper on "The Library Club and small libraries," which was referred to the executive board for consideration. The board has appointed the following committee to carry out the spirit of her suggestions: D. P. Corey, trustee of the Malden Public Library, and a member of the state library commission; Miss Gertrude Forrest, librarian of the Milton Public Library; Miss St. Barbe Brooks, of the Wellesley College Library; Drew B. Hall, librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, and Miss McGuffy.

The president read a letter from the Western Massachusetts Library Club which contained the following suggestions:

"Believing that the time is ripe for a forward movement in library co-operation in Massachusetts, the Western Massachusetts Library Club suggests to the Massachusetts Library Club, as representative of the library interests of the whole state, the appointment of a committee to consider methods of co-operation to be recommended to the State Library Commission.

"One desired end is that the state commission shall adopt some system by which the libraries may, through the commission, purchase the principal new books co-operatively, in sheets, and have them suitably bound for library use at a fair cost.

"Any action of the Massachusetts Library Club in this matter should include steps to secure any needed legislation to qualify the commission to do this work; also some plan for the securing of the end sought otherwise if it proves impracticable to obtain it through the commission."

It was voted that the chair appoint a committee with himself as chairman to consider the suggestion offered. The committee is made up as follows: Sam W. Foss, G. H. Tripp, W. I. Fletcher, L. N. Wilson, Otto Fleischner.

The following amendment to the constitution was voted: "That a third vice-president be added to the executive board," and the recommendation "that the outgoing president remain for one year a member of the executive board."

The special program of the meeting was begun by Mr. L. N. Wilson, of Clark University, who read a paper on "The library of the future [a hundred years hence]." This was followed by a number of 10-minute papers on the general subject, "What library methods may profitably be abandoned."

Miss Belle B. Hall, of the Brighton Branch of the Boston Public Library, spoke of the age limit for cardholders, and Mr. W. P. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, dealt with haphazard purchasing (see p. 18), while Miss Garland, of Dover, N. H., gave a specific exposition of how haphazard purchasing was not practised in her library. The next subject treated was "Restriction of access." Mr. D. P. Corey made a strong plea for closed shelves, but the other side was not presented owing to the absence of Mr. C. C. Soule.

"Sequestration of children" was presented by Miss Sara C. Van de Carr, of North Plymouth, and C. K. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum, but no new light was thrown. Miss Alice G. Chandler, of Lancaster, gave an enlightening picture of isolation existing in the hill towns of western Massachusetts as she has seen it in her annual visits to the out-of-the-way places.

Miss Adele Smith, of the Somerville Library, showed the futility of "Sponsors for cardholders" as practised in most libraries. That a library can exist without an accession book was clearly shown by Miss Ida F. Farrar, of Springfield. Mr. D. B. Hall made a strong plea against "Haphazard statistics," and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That if expedient in the opinion of

the executive committee, it appoint a committee to devise and to recommend to the club at its next meeting a broad and inclusive system of library statistics; and to procure its publication in convenient form."

The program was closed by Miss Robbins, who spoke on Sunday closing. After a vote of thanks to Dr. Leslie, the Amesbury Public Library, the Whittier Association, and all who had contributed to the entertainment of the club, the members adjourned for luncheon. The afternoon was spent in visiting interesting places in Amesbury, including the Whittier house, and the sightseeing was closed by a short visit to the Public Library in Newburyport.

The Massachusetts Library Club has issued a new edition of its useful "Handbook of the library clubs of Massachusetts," dated November, 1904. (79 p. D.) It gives the constitution, officers, list of meetings and membership record of the Massachusetts, Bay Path, Cape Cod, and Western Massachusetts library clubs, with a union list of the libraries represented in the several clubs.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte.

Secretary-Treasurer: Louis R. Wilson, State University Library, Chapel Hill.

The first annual meeting of the North Carolina State Library Association was held in Charlotte, Nov. 11 and 12, 1904. It proved most successful, with an attendance representative of the library interests of the state, and set an excellent standard for the future. The opening session was held in the large assembly room of the Colonial Club, on the afternoon of the 11th. Mrs. Ross, the president, presided, and introduced Mr. Hugh W. Harris, one of the trustees of the Carnegie Library, who gave a short address of welcome.

Mr. Louis R. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, made his report, telling of the organization of the association in Greensboro, May 14 of last year. He read the constitution, which had been adopted, and reported 31 charter members and a total of 45 members.

Mrs. Ross made a graceful little speech, outlining the co-operative idea of the organization, and then introduced Miss Anne Wallace, of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

Miss Wallace dealt with the subject, "The necessity for co-operation among librarians," in an informal and thoroughly interesting fashion. She spoke of the unselfishness of the work when one librarian would give another an idea for betterment of the work, and laid emphasis on the necessity for liberal support of public libraries, saying that direct taxation for their support would have to be brought about through special legislation.

Anderson H. Hopkins, of the Carnegie Library of Louisville, began the presentation of an address on "The organization of the public library," but owing to the lateness of

the hour postponed its conclusion until the next morning. At the close of the session the delegates were driven to the Country Club, where tea was served and a reception was tendered by the members of the Woman's Club. In the evening there was a largely attended public meeting, and an eloquent address was delivered by Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College. A reception in the rooms of the Colonial Club followed.

On Saturday morning Mr. Hopkins continued the address begun the previous day. He was at all times forceful and eloquent. He emphasized the need of efficient and painstaking work on the part of the trustees of libraries, showing that the work of collection of books should not be left to the entire charge of a librarian, whose manifold duties included distribution and preservation, to say nothing of administrative affairs.

In the absence of Dr. Charles D. McIver, Mr. Louis R. Wilson gave a short talk on "Rural libraries." Professor J. C. Bivins, headmaster of Trinity Park High School, spoke on "The public library and the school;" Dr. Eben Alexander, of the University of North Carolina, read a paper on "The college library," and Mrs. Hugh Murrill, president of the Woman's Club, spoke on "The library and the woman's club." Luncheon was served at the Manufacturers' Club.

The afternoon session was devoted to open discussion and election of officers. The officers then serving were re-elected, as follows: president, Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte; vice-presidents, Dr. Charles D. McIver, of Greensboro, and Prof. J. A. Bivins, of Durham; secretary and treasurer, Louis R. Wilson. The executive committee is composed of Mrs. Ross, Miss Petty, of Greensboro; Mr. Wilson, Mr. J. P. Breedlove, of Durham, and Mr. R. D. Douglas, of Greensboro.

Open discussions were then indulged in informally. Several resolutions were adopted upon report of the committees having them in charge. One was to the effect that the association endorsed the work of Mr. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his associates, in the good work they had done in building up rural libraries in the state, and urged its continuance. The chair appointed the following committee to confer with a similar committee from the North Carolina Literary and Historical Society and Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, in regard to the status of state rural libraries: Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, Mr. L. R. Wilson and Mr. J. D. Rast.

OREGON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. L. Brewster, Portland.

Secretary: Miss Mary Frances Isom, Portland Library Association.

Treasurer: W. G. Eliot, Jr., Portland.

At the invitation of the library extension committee of the Portland Public Library, a

meeting of librarians and library workers in Oregon was held in Portland on Dec. 27, for the purpose of organizing a state association. The meeting was held in the Portland library, and was attended by representatives of the public schools, of the libraries of Pacific and Oregon universities, and of other localities.

Dr. T. L. Eliot, vice-president of the library board, served as chairman, and delivered an address of welcome in which he explained the object and purpose of the meeting.

He said in part: "This present call has been, so to speak, precipitated because of the acceptance by the American Library Association of the invitation of this library to hold its next session in Portland, July 3-8. We expect at that time the representatives of libraries of every part of the Union. It will be a large body of enthusiastic workers meeting to discuss principles and methods. They have been persuaded to come great distances, and to hold their discussion in a comparatively barren field, with the honorable motive of forwarding the general library movement of the Northwest; and with the hope of illustrating for us the immense importance of that movement, as the ally of home and church and school in education, and the efficient helper of the civic orders with all their responsibilities, in the work of social uplifting. It is thought that those who have begun to feel the value of public libraries, however few and scattered we are, or however small and new our undertakings, might encourage each other by this conference and by organizing for future meetings."

Following Dr. Eliot's address there was general discussion of library conditions existing in the state and the benefits of organization. Miss Isom outlined the plans and scope of other state associations, and Dr. Wilson, of the Portland Academy, spoke of extending library interests not only in the county seats, but in the rural districts where new conditions are changing the grading of the county schools, and books are so greatly needed.

A committee on organization was appointed and a constitution reported. The report of the committee was adopted and the organization of the Oregon Library Association was completed in the election of the following officers: president, W. L. Brewster, Portland; vice-presidents, Prof. J. R. Robertson, Forest Grove, and Mrs. C. L. Kelliher, Salem; secretary, Miss Mary Frances Isom, Portland; treasurer, W. G. Eliot, Jr., Portland. These officers are to constitute the executive committee of the association for the coming year.

Mr. W. L. Brewster then presented a paper on "How to start a public library." He described the starting of the Portland Public Library in 1899 (since united with the Portland Library Association), and gave a clear

and practical exposition of the methods to be employed in Oregon particularly; the necessity of enlisting public interest and sympathy among all classes of people; the guiding principles in book selection; and the importance of obtaining a skilled, enthusiastic librarian and an interested board of trustees who should be capable, efficient men of business.

The afternoon session was devoted to the question of library work with the public schools, and began with an address by Mr. F. R. Robinson, of Portland, County Superintendent of Schools, on "Relation of the library to the school." Mr. Robinson told of the work of the Portland library with the county schools and the keen appreciation of the books by pupils and teacher. He expressed himself as highly gratified at the strong bond between the library and the schools, and thought that the work would expand steadily and would be received with ever-increasing interest. He was followed by Miss Hassler, children's librarian, who spoke of the cordial spirit of co-operation with which the library has been met, and emphasized the value of mounted pictures and bulletins in supplementing school work.

Miss Rockwood, reference librarian talked of "Reference work with high school students;" instruction in the use of catalogs and indexes, and lectures to classes on the arrangement of books. There was informal and general discussion of the kind of books needed; reference books in schools; the preparation of a list of reference books for the use of schools in book selection; and county school libraries, in which great interest was shown and many suggestions made by teachers present.

This was followed by a brief summary by Miss Isom of the objects of the Oregon Library Association; the importance of preparing the way for the coming conference and the value of a conference in promoting the library interest of a section; and the meeting was then adjourned for afternoon tea and an hour of pleasant social intercourse, to give the members of the association an opportunity of becoming better acquainted.

Twenty-four of those present at the meeting were enrolled as members, and a strong effort will be made to increase the membership of the association in the future and arouse public interest.

SUSAN R. CLENDENIN.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Harry L. Koopman, Brown University Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Herbert Olin Brigham, state librarian.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held in Bristol on Nov 21, under the auspices of the Rogers Free Library. The sessions began at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in St. Michael's Chapel, and there were

more than 50 persons present from all quarters of the state. The president, William E. Foster, presided during the forenoon session, and at the close of the election of officers in the afternoon H. L. Koopman, the newly elected president, was escorted to the chair.

Rev. G. L. Locke, one of the trustees of Rogers Free Library, Bristol, delivered the welcoming address, extending the courtesies of the Rogers Free Library. Dr. Locke reviewed the history of Rogers Free Library, telling of the bequest of Mrs. Robert Rogers in giving the building to the town in trust as a memorial to her husband.

The next subject was "The A. L. A. meeting at St. Louis," interestingly treated in papers by Miss Bertha H. Lyman and Miss Mary G. Wilbur, both of the Providence Public Library.

Ethan Wilcox, of the Westerly Public Library, read a paper on "What the librarian of a small library may do," expressing the view that there were more opportunities for making libraries serviceable to communities than were always taken advantage of.

The election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: president, Harry L. Koopman, Brown University Library; 1st vice-president, Richard Bliss, Redwood Library, Newport; 2d vice-president, Miss Harriet H. Richardson, Free Library, Olneyville; secretary-treasurer, Herbert Olin Brigham, state librarian; executive committee, Miss Nina Poor, Narragansett Library, Peacedale, and George Parker Winship, John Carter Brown Library.

In the afternoon John F. Kelly, of the Carolina Public Library, and Miss Ellyn T. Hill, of the Edgewood Free Public Library, read papers on "The problems of the small library." There was general discussion, and it was voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the state board of education in regard to the matter of statistics of libraries, and report at the next meeting. The committee was appointed as: Gen. Thomas W. Chase, trustee of the East Greenwich Free Library; George U. Arnold, Rogers Free Library, Bristol; Herbert Olin Brigham, state librarian.

In the morning the Rogers Free Library was visited. Dinner was served in Grand Army Hall from 1 to 2 p.m., and the afternoon session adjourned at 3.40 p.m.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Hon. A. P. Wooldridge, Austin.
Secretary: Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas, Austin.

Treasurer: Albert C. Read, Public Library, El Paso.

The third annual meeting of the Texas State Library Association was held at Houston, on Nov. 18, 1904. In the absence of the president, Dr. Prather, of Austin, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, first vice-president, presided. Besides the library delegates, there was a representative attendance of club women.

At the morning session, held in Turner Hall, Mrs. H. F. Ring spoke on the subject "How can women assist in arousing public sentiment for library legislation?" Short discussions on the subject were also made by Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, of Galveston; Mrs. Greer, of Fort Worth; Mrs. Foster, of Houston; Mrs. Edward Rotan, of Waco, and Mrs. Sykes, of Temple.

Mrs. Dibrell, of Seguin, spoke very practically on "Personal appeal to the legislature." Mrs. Hays, of Galveston, and Mrs. Wyche, of San Antonio, followed with brief talks on the subject under discussion.

It was voted that a committee of publicity be appointed by the president, its duty to be the judicious advertising of the proposed library bill in the county papers of Texas.

A demonstration of the work of the traveling library department of the Women's Reading Club, of Houston, was made by Mrs. William Christian, who spoke of the 14 travelling libraries sent by the club to remote country districts.

The afternoon session, held in the club rooms of the Carnegie Library, was opened with a talk on "Picture bulletins for children," by Miss Marie Smith, children's librarian of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston. Mrs. Scheuber and Mr. Wyche, delegates of the state association to the A. L. A. meeting at St. Louis, gave reports of that conference. Business matters were then taken up. Officers were elected as follows: president, Hon. A. P. Wooldridge, of Austin; 1st vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Terrell of Fort Worth; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Reese Wilson of Dallas; secretary, Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas; treasurer, A. C. Read of El Paso. Dr. Prather and Mrs. Terrell were elected the first two honorary members of the association, in recognition of their many services in its behalf. A committee to consider the establishment of a system of interlibrary loans was appointed, consisting of Mr. Wyche, Mrs. Scheuber, Miss Marie Smith. It was voted that the word "State" be omitted from the name of the organization, making it read "The Texas Library Association." This was deemed desirable because of the misconception which the former name had given, suggesting that the association was some society of the state library. A committee on revision of the constitution was appointed, as follows: Mrs. Reese Wilson, Mr. Windsor, Col. Wooldridge and Mr. Wyche. Selection of place of next meeting was referred to the executive committee, with power. Mrs. Scheuber was appointed chairman of a committee to work up the matter of library institutes, and report to the association. Mr. Patton, of Galveston, was appointed a committee to consider university extension work as an adjunct to the library. Mr. Surratt, of Waco, was appointed a committee waken interest in college libraries in the association.

Besides resolutions of thanks to the local

hosts, acknowledgments were extended to Mr. Windsor for his faithful and efficient work as secretary, and particularly for the very creditable handbook of the association just issued, which was entirely his work.

The Texas State Library Association has issued a "Handbook of Texas libraries; edited by the secretary" (Austin, 1904. 86 p. il. O.), which is a creditable addition to current library literature. It is made up largely of "Historical sketches of Texas libraries," given in alphabetic order, with illustrations of buildings. The absence of tabulated general statistics is to be regretted, but the information given is of value as a review of the library equipment of the state. Two short articles on "The children's room" and "Essentials of a good library law," are given, with a draft of a proposed law, and notes on the A. L. A. and Carnegie gifts. The constitution and membership of the state library association are also given.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

Secretary: Charles H. Brown, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Public Library.

The second meeting for the year was held Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at the Chicago Public Library, the president, Miss Ahern, in the chair. The resignations of Miss Adams and Miss Collins were accepted. The following were elected members: Miss Congdon, Miss Goddard, Miss Hayward, Miss Hulce, Miss Patton, Miss Swenson, Mr. Leupp, Mr. Wolcott.

The program of the evening consisted in a review of the St. Louis Conference in its various aspects. Mr. Teal gave the general views of the convention, including the arrangements for the Portland meeting. The bibliographical features and the various plans proposed for co-operation were described by Mr. Tolman. Mrs. Perry spoke briefly of the social side and of the entertainments by the local committee. The international aspects, both personal and impersonal, were given by Mr. Andrews. The program was of interest not only to those who could not attend the convention, but also to those who were present, as giving from various viewpoints a description of one of the greatest of library conferences.

The second half of the evening consisted in a short general review of the library activities of the world. Mr. Roden, Miss Dickinson and Miss McIlvaine spoke of the articles in the continental, English and American library periodicals for the month.

At the close Mrs. McGrew, chairman of the library committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the library

interests of the federation and of the prospects for a new library bill at the coming session of the Illinois state legislature.

The third regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Dec. 8, at the Chicago Public Library, the president, Miss Ahern, in the chair. The resignation of Mr. W. M. Morton, of the American Book Co., was read and accepted. Miss Anna Thayer, of the Public Library, was elected a member of the club. Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, of the Louisville Free Public Library, a former president, was elected an honorary member. Mr. Hopkins is the first to receive election to such membership.

The subject of the evening's discussion was "The library from the viewpoint of the trustee." Dr. Frank S. Johnson, of the board of directors of the John Crerar Library, briefly outlined the principles which have guided the body of which he is a member. The founder, Mr. Crerar, wished the city to have a library which should fill a needed gap rather than duplicate the then existing collections. Consequently an agreement was reached with the Newberry and Public libraries by which each specialized on certain subjects, the John Crerar taking science and technology for its field. The trustees, in their desire to make the library a monument to Mr. Crerar's memory, have borne in mind his wish that they remember the duty they owe the community. A trustee should study the wants and needs of the readers, selecting the best books and excluding the vicious, giving to the public what it needs, not what it wants. He should search the world for his material, remembering that the object of a library is to help the multitude in its upward struggle. The speaker divided the duties of a trustee into three classes: (1) Financial administration of the public resources; (2) Care and maintenance; (3) The selection of books with due regard to the scope of the library. The books should be made easily available to the public by means of scientific classification and complete indexes.

Mr. Franklin H. Head, a trustee of the Newberry Library, told of some of the problems arising in the management of an estate of two and a half millions, over one-half of which was unproductive, consisting as it did of vacant lots, subject to heavy taxes. Not one member of the board at the time of its organization had experience in the management of real estate. The latter defect has, however, been remedied and the financial condition is rapidly improving. The policy of the Newberry has been to acquire large collections at reasonable figures, the Bonaparte collection, which was bought at \$20,000 being an example. Great care must be exercised in the selection of books. Publishers' circulars are misleading and must be discounted. Trustees are responsible for the education of the public taste, and must try to furnish those

books which will benefit the public. A trustee must expect hard work, continual criticism and no glory.

Dr. B. J. Cigrand, of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, spoke on "The library of to-morrow." He favored the word trustee rather than director—trustee implies servant while director often means dictator. He believed that the library of the future must go to the people, not the people to the library. The thing of main importance is to have a magnificent librarian and a splendid library staff. The Chicago Public Library is fortunate in having both. If a librarian is "dead," the library will be "dead" also. The employees should be better paid and should be assured of their position for life. At present too many people are leaving the library for other spheres of usefulness. Among things to be desired in the future is a complete card catalog of all the libraries of Cook county and a telephone reference service by which it may be possible for the public to obtain information without a journey to the library. Such information, however, might well be paid for. It may also be possible in the future to have a system by which material on a certain subject could be gathered for a reader before his arrival in order to avoid delay while a search was being made. The speaker did not favor an increase in the number of branch libraries of the city. There is, however, a need for the purchase of large collections, specially of manuscripts, for research work.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Josephson, were adopted:

"*Whereas* it is expected that the Legislature of the State of Illinois, at its coming session, will pass an act giving the City of Chicago a new charter, containing among its principal features provisions for a Board of Public Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries;

"*And whereas* it is one of the objects of the Chicago Library Club to promote the interest of the libraries of Chicago, as far as it can;

"*Be it resolved* that the chair appoint a committee to confer with representatives of other interests concerned and present to the Charter Convention such suggestions and propositions as may seem desirable."

A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Josephson, chairman, Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Merrill, Miss Warren and Mr. Perry. At the request of the chairman the president and secretary of the club were added to the committee as members *ex officio*.

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place.

Secretary: Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library, City Park Branch.

The December meeting of the club was held in the Memorial Hall of the Y. W. C. A. After the routine business, including the admission of four new members and the report of the institute committee, *q.v.*, the club had

the good fortune of listening to a talk by Miss Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College, on "Examinations in theory and in practice." This paper and the discussion that followed will be found elsewhere in this issue.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF INSTITUTE COMMITTEE
ON VISIT OF LONG ISLAND LIBRARIANS TO
BROOKLYN LIBRARIES, SATURDAY,
NOV. 19, 1904.

In place of the usual fall institute the institute committee decided to invite the librarians from the smaller libraries on Long Island to visit Brooklyn libraries. Saturday, Nov. 19, 1904, was the date decided upon for "visiting day," and invitations were sent to 68 addresses on Long Island. Nine accepted the invitation of the committee. Of this number, three were from Sea Cliff, one from Cold Spring Harbor, one from Flushing, one from Islip and two from Rockville Centre. All were librarians except two, who were officers of library boards.

The visitors were met at the Pacific Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library by a committee, and after a careful survey of the building the party proceeded to the Montague street branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, thence to the Long Island Historical Society and from there to the Pratt Institute Library. Several members of the Pratt staff joined the visitors at luncheon, which was served in the Pratt Institute lunch room at 1 o'clock. After luncheon return was made to the Pratt Library, and it was after two o'clock when the visitors were ready to proceed to other libraries. Several of them visited the Children's Museum Library, where the party disbanded.

Reports of this sort are, perhaps, too apt to be rose-colored, but, judging from the results, it would seem that the "visiting day" was worth while. In nearly every case the visiting librarian had come with definite problems to be solved. For example, one librarian said that the board had instructed her to make inquiries as to the use of the Dewey classification with a view to re-organizing the library. As a result of her visit she hopes to bring about a meeting of one of the members of the committee and her trustees in order that the former may give them the benefit of her technical knowledge and experience.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON,
Chairman Institute Committee.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY LIBRARY ASSO-
CIATION.

President: W. F. Stevens, Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer: Charles E. Wright, Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pa.

The annual dinner of the Monongahela Valley Library Association was held in the Carnegie Library, Braddock, Pa., on the evening of Jan. 2. This association has a membership of 25; including guests there were 32 present. All formality and set

speeches were avoided, and a general good time was had by indulging in the social opportunity made possible by the occasion. Instead of after-dinner speeches stories were told by the chief librarians and others present. A silent toast was drunk (in water) to the founder of the four Carnegie libraries represented in the association: Braddock, Homestead, McKeesport and Duquesne. It was the unanimous opinion that the meeting was the most enjoyable and one of the most profitable the association ever held.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Charles A. Nelson, Columbia Library.

Secretary: Miss Edyth L. Miller, Teachers' College, West 120th st.

Treasurer: Henry W. Kent, Grolier Club, 29 East 32d st.

A regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library on Dec. 8, at three o'clock.

Dr. Billings said a few words of welcome, and offered the use of the Carnegie library buildings to the club whenever they might be required.

The first speaker was Dr. George P. Hitchcock, director of Pratt Institute High School, and his subject was "The colleges and universities of Greater New York." Dr. Hitchcock gave a complete summary of the progress of higher education in New York, from its tardy beginning with King's College, over a century after Harvard College was founded, to the present time, when there are 11 independent flourishing colleges and universities in this city. He traced the foundation, growth, courses of study, admission requirements and expenses in each of these institutions, showing in what a comparatively short time New York has become an educational center.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of physical training in New York, then spoke on "The place of the college and university in education." He announced at the beginning that accepting the definition of heresy as "a truth held by a minority," he was decidedly a heretic in regard to the present methods employed in educational institutions. The dependence of one course upon another from the primary grades to the college courses, he considers the greatest evil in the system, as it raises barriers to education, and instead of being the servant of the community it becomes the master. Courses of study should be wholly unrelated, and every opportunity given to the student who is sufficiently mature to undertake the work for which he has an inclination, without regard to what he has done in the past. Many students are prevented from taking a college course because they fail in subjects which are never required after their entrance examinations are passed. The requirements should not be what one has done, but what one can do, and the difficulty which this presents to edu-

educational institutions should be met, in view of the great advantage to the community. In professional schools high requirements are necessary, and the object is a specific knowledge; but the object of general education is to impart a broad general culture.

An animated discussion followed.

The business meeting was then held. New members were elected, and the minutes of the last meeting as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* were approved.

The meeting adjourned and a pleasant social gathering took place in the reading room, the members of the club enjoying the opportunity of inspecting this beautiful addition to the Carnegie libraries in this city.

EDYTH L. MILLER, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: John Ashhurst, assistant librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The first meeting of the season was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday evening, Nov. 14, 1904. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, upon motion, adopted. Mr. Ashhurst then introduced the speaker of the evening, John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who read a paper on "Some phases of library life."

Dr. Jordan stated that 80 years ago, when the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was founded, only five of the three thousand and more American genealogies that now exist had been published. He then gave an interesting sketch of the close family relationship which existed between many of the members of the executive and judicial branches of the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania. The modern widespread interest in Pennsylvania in genealogical research is, he stated, of comparatively recent growth. The founders of women's patriotic hereditary societies were earnest and enterprising, and the librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was frequently called upon for advice. In regard to such disputed questions as the eligibility of ancestors, he was requested to decide whether high sheriffs should be included, one party objecting on the ground that these officers were hangmen. One lady, who had taken pride in the fact that she had a cordwainer among her ancestors, summarily lopped him from her genealogical tree upon learning the meaning of the word, which she had supposed to be an official title of distinction, it being the ambition of every member of her society to find a civil or military record for all male ancestors. A reception in the upper rooms of the library followed. EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

Following the plan adopted last year, only a part of the students' practice time during the fall term has been spent working with the children. A large part of this time has been devoted to learning the business routine at the branch libraries. There the students were given practice in desk work, keeping statistics, reading shelves, mending books, etc. Besides the work in the branches, each student has been made responsible for a home library and has also had experience in a deposit station conducted by the division of work with schools. During the next term special training will be given in the children's rooms.

On Dec. 2 and 9 Mr. Frederic S. Webster, chief of the Department of Zoological Preparation, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, gave two talks on "Books on natural science for boys and girls," and on Dec. 14 and 15 Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute Library School, gave three lectures on "Poetry for children."

Dec. 22 and 23 the junior examinations in classification and in order department work and accessioning were given. The school closed for the Christmas holidays Dec. 23 and reopened for the winter term Jan. 9.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school has the pleasure of contributing both students and teachers to the library school to be established in Florence by Signor Biagi. Miss Mary L. Davis who resigned her position here in June, and Miss Anna G. Hubbard, '98, for several years reference librarian of the State Library of Indiana, are both in Florence, and within a short time expect to begin their studies under Signor Biagi on the school's recommendation. At the same time they will undertake to assist him in making known American methods of cataloging, classification, etc. Miss Davis is particularly well equipped for this work from the fact of her having taught cataloging in the Pratt Institute Library School for several years, and also on account of her knowledge of Italian, of which she has been a student for some time.

Dr. Biagi, after an examination of the work of this school, especially in its advanced course, has offered to receive a certain number of its graduates, if recommended by the school, without entrance examination, and to instruct them in Latin paleography and bibliography in return for such services as they may be able to render him in the line already mentioned. It is hoped that other graduates, especially those who have taken the advanced course, may avail themselves later of this unusual opportunity.

The visit of the school to Mr. G. A. Plimpton's text-book library took place as scheduled, and proved a most profitable occasion, as the visitors had the benefit of Mr. Plimpton's explanations and comments, in addition to a close examination of the books themselves.

The list of lectures from visiting librarians has been somewhat changed as to date, Mrs. Fairchild's lecture being postponed to Feb. 2 and Mr. Iles' set forward to Jan. 6. The dates as arranged at present are as follows, the subjects having already been announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

- Jan. 6, Mr. George Iles.*
- " 13, Miss A. B. Kroeger.*
- " 20, Mr. H. W. Kent.*
- " 27, Miss L. E. Stearns.*
- Feb. 2, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild.*
- " 10, Miss C. M. Hewins.
- " 17, Mr. Herbert Putnam.*
- " 24, Miss J. M. Campbell.*
- Mar. 3, Mr. J. C. Dana.
- " 10, Miss Theresa Hitchler.
- " 17, Miss I. E. Lord.

The lectures started are to be given in the assembly hall of the institute and attended by a number of the Brooklyn Public Library staff, being given under the joint auspices of that library and the school.

The director spoke before the Carnegie School for the Training of Children's Librarians early in December on "Poetry for children," "Anthologies of poetry for children," and on "The reading aloud of poetry to children."

Miss Rathbone, of the faculty, is giving a series of lectures on reference work at Newark under the auspices of the Newark Public Library, with an attendance of some twenty librarians and library assistants of New Jersey.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual reception of the Graduates' Association to the entering class took place on the evening of Nov. 22, and proved, as usual, a thoroughly enjoyable reunion. The school is fortunate in having so many of its graduates within hailing distance that they can come together occasionally, a fact that means much to the *esprit de corps*. For instance, this year the classes represented ranged all the way from 1891 to 1904 without missing a year, the largest number of any class being nine and the smallest two.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Mary V. Bolton, 1902, has been appointed head of the Far Rockaway Branch of the Queens Borough Library.

Miss Mary Williams, '08, has gone to Omaha to occupy the position of reference librarian during the absence of Miss Templeton, who is in this year's class.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, 1902, has been appointed to a position in the Library of Con-

gress, and resigned his work at the Astor Library to enter upon his new duties Jan. 3.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, '04, has been appointed organizer for the New Jersey Library Commission, and enters upon her work in January.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

At the close of the annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at St. Louis in November the university community had the privilege of visits from Miss Laura Drake Gill, Dean of women at Barnard College, New York, and from Mrs. Melvil Dewey, of Albany. Miss Gill spoke to all of the women students at a reception given for Mrs. James, the president's wife, and for Miss Gill. Mrs. Dewey spoke informally to the library school and met the students individually at the close of the hour.

The senior class has just begun a course of 12 lectures in bibliography from the department of history.

On Dec. 16 the library gave an informal reception to the faculty, the occasion being an exhibit of books added to the library during the summer and fall. The exhibit was open to students in the rotunda the following morning.

The holiday recess was changed to cover the dates Dec. 23 to Jan. 10.

RECORD OF STUDENTS.

Members of last year's graduating class are located as follows:

Mary M. Bevans has been organizing under the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Mary J. Booth is librarian of the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston.

Gertrude A. Buck had charge of the summer library course at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Mabel E. Cafky was married in September to Robert Watt Stark, chief assistant in chemistry on the Illinois State Water Survey, at the University of Illinois.

Alice B. Coy is assistant cataloger in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Mabel K. Davison is assistant librarian of the Joliet (Ill.) Public Library.

Isabella Fyfe is assistant in the St. Joseph (Mich.) Public Library, but expects to return to the school to complete the work at the end of this year, as she was interrupted by illness last winter.

Mrs. Gertrude F. Hess is assistant in the Ohio State Library at Columbus.

Nellie G. Hewitt is librarian of Terry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.

Edna Hopkins is assistant cataloger at the Cincinnati Public Library.

Charlotte M. Jackson is assistant cataloger at Bryn Mawr College Library.

Leila P. King was assistant organizer at the Clinton (Ia.) Public Library during the summer, but is now an assistant in the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.

Rena A. Lucas is in the College of Literature and Arts of the university working for her bachelor of arts degree.

Mabel Perry is assistant in the library of the University of Michigan.

Inez Pierce is assistant librarian of the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston.

Edna W. Sheldon was married in November to Mr. Edward Trego, of Hoopeston, Ill.

Belle Sweet is librarian of the Clinton (Ia.) Public Library.

Anna D. White is loan desk assistant at the University of Illinois.

Alice L. Wing is general assistant in the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

Ida F. Wright was assistant cataloger at Bryn Mawr College Library during the summer, but is now general assistant in the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

Reviews.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. History of the Library of Congress; by William Dawson Johnston. (Contributions to American library history.) vol. 1, 1800-1864. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 535 p. Q.

It is fortunate that the history of the library movement of the last half century is to be recorded now. The inspiring labors of the pioneer leaders who survive and of those who have recently passed away are still fresh in the minds of the men who are to write this series of "Contributions to American library history." With the almost menacing increase of wealth and power in a republic like ours the equally rapid spread of the reading habit, as shown by the rise of public libraries, is possibly the happiest fruit of the last 50 years.

It is proper that these studies in the selection, housing and use of books in America should be issued under the direction of our national library; and also that the first volume of the series, which now lies before us, the "History of the Library of Congress" to the year 1864, should bear the name of the editor of the series, Mr. William Dawson Johnston.

In his letter of transmittal the editor states "that all documents of importance which relate to the history of the national library are reproduced in full or *in extenso*. Many picturesque incidents, many antiquarian details, many expressions of contemporary opinion, which in the history of another library might be of merely local interest, are presented. The development not only of the institution but of opinion regarding it is discussed."

And again: "The references to the literary habits and prepossessions of statesmen of the first half of the century, and the material illustrative of the political and literary conditions of that period may be of general inter-

est. The records of the library administration, its bibliographical policy, its routine and methods, its achievements and plans, the account of the early policy of the government with regard to the collection of manuscripts and of Americana, will appeal more especially to librarians and historians."

Mr. Johnston's view has been broad and comprehensive. He is right in assuming that a library organized and supported by Congress has a legislative history calling for the inclusion of more acts printed in full than might be needed to give the history of a town library founded under state laws. Fortunately, also, he appreciates the value of incident and detail, dealing as he does with men, every one of whom spoke and voted as the representative of thousands of American citizens. A history of opinion in Congress as to books and libraries reflects in some degree the culture of the whole United States. Mr. Johnston has had a rare opportunity, and it is not too much to say that he has approached his task in the right spirit, and has been guided by a high purpose.

It is interesting to learn that the directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia in 1774 offered the use of their books to members of the Continental Congress, and that the First Congress of the United States used the New York Society Library.

From the 6th of August, 1780, when Elbridge Gerry presented a motion that a committee be appointed to report a catalog of books necessary for the use of Congress, down to the appointment of Mr. Spofford as librarian on the last day of the year 1864, the author gives a clear and scholarly narrative of events. The volume closes with an account of the attempt to use the Smithsonian fund for the creation of a national library, which ended in defeat and the resignation of Professor Jewett from the Smithsonian Institution in 1854. Mr. Johnston has succeeded in showing the drift of debate and the growth of opinion by wise selection of material, no easy task, one might imagine, with the mass of printed works at hand; and he has strengthened his story by frequent quotations from printed correspondence, as well as from the newspapers and magazines of the period.

The librarian's problems of cataloging, classification, co-operation, the larger administrative matters and even the project for a universal catalog, are given sufficient space, and some subjects are discussed at great length. It is instructive to note that the discussion of these same problems continues to-day.

As one turns the five hundred odd pages of text, keeping in mind that a second volume on the Library of Congress is to follow, the question arises whether some of the material here given in fine type could not have been thrown into an appendix of documents, with advantage to the general reader. On the whole, Mr. Johnston's way, which is cer-

tainly the orderly method, may be the best. Constant reference to an appendix annoys the student, while the casual reader, whose purpose is not a serious one, may skip the documents if he does not care for them.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention, in reviewing the work of a librarian, to the satisfactory paper, type and binding, the excellent contents, list of plates, chronological table, statistical appendixes and index. We assume that the make-up of the volume will be good, but it is not the less pleasant to find these details all that one could desire. The illustrations supplement the text admirably. Fine views of the Capitol and portraits of distinguished men will interest every one, while the portraits of librarians, plans of the building, facsimiles of early catalogs, book plates, and labels will aid the student of library history as he reads the volume.

We shall look forward to the promised second volume of Mr. Johnston's work, and to a third volume which is to deal with other libraries of the government, convinced that these and the other volumes of the series will form not only a monument of the past, but a guide and inspiration to librarians in time to come. We are to need practical, administrative librarians in the future, but if these are not to waste their time in futile experiments that have already been tried, they must have a knowledge of the past history of libraries, and, more than that, appreciation of the usefulness and dignity of the librarian's profession.

C. K. B.

U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Special report on public libraries. Part 2: Rules for a dictionary catalog; by Charles A. Cutter, librarian of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass. 4th ed., rewritten. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 173 p. O.

The many catalogers who have grown up with "Cutter's rules" at their elbow for ready reference in perplexity will hail with satisfaction the appearance of the fourth edition. The satisfaction is shadowed, however, with deep regret that the kindly and scholarly author will no longer supplement his code with the results of further study and experience. We regret, too, that he was not able to see this final edition through the press, so that it might receive the full benefit of the care and thought that he had bestowed upon it. The cataloging world owes to his nephew a debt of gratitude that he has promptly taken up the work and has completed it in so satisfactory a fashion. In his prefatory note Mr. W. P. Cutter states that he has taken no liberties with the author's manuscript, has added only where there were lacunæ, and in the case of the rules for imprint has been obliged to copy from the third edition.

In the author's own preface he suggests

that "a great change has come upon the status of cataloging in the United States," through the instrumentality of the printed catalog cards furnished by the Library of Congress. He urges their use not only in installing new catalogs, but by all libraries in handling their accessions; for the cards are better than those likely to be made by the individual cataloger. The differences between the cataloging rules of the library using the cards and the rules of the Library of Congress will usually be such as to create no confusion. In the cases where differences in rules would make trouble, chiefly matters of entry or form of heading, it will be an easy matter to alter the Library of Congress card by writing the proper heading at the top. Mr. Cutter even suggests that cataloging is doomed to become a lost art in the land. Undoubtedly the increasing use of these cards will relieve the librarian of the dry routine of simple cataloging. It is hardly possible, however, that the National Library can fill all the needs even of the smaller libraries, while with the constant increase of large libraries and of special collections will come a constant demand for the higher grades of cataloging requiring greater knowledge and responsibility on the part of the cataloger.

The present volume is slightly larger than its predecessor, due in part, as Mr. Cutter explains, not so much to the inclusion of new rules as to the removal of much matter from the notes and its more convenient arrangement in the body of the work. Improvement in arrangement is noticeable throughout the work and, with the increase in cross-references, adds to the ease of consultation. We note frequent references to the advance edition of the A. L. A. rules. The prominence given to these rules is partly to be regretted, as the advance edition does not always represent the committee's maturest decisions. It was published to show the tendency of the committee's work and to excite criticism as an aid to the final revision. An example of the point in hand is the rule inserted under Section 85, where the committee at present favors Mr. Cutter's rule.

A comparison of the new edition with the third shows comparatively few changes in matters of theory, an interesting comment on the soundness of the author's earlier work. One of the most important changes is the treatment of corporate entry. Mr. Cutter has now definitely adopted the "fifth plan" of his third edition. There are one or two changes in the plan, for he now recommends entering "local benevolent or moral or similar societies" under their names instead of under the place where located, and he also rules that churches (except a few well-known cathedrals) shall be entered under the place. Taking the corporate entry rule as a whole, Mr. Cutter has not, to my mind, definitely settled the whole problem, though he has made great progress in that direction.

The weak point is the treatment of societies whose names contain the name of the place (state, county, city, etc.) where they are located. Mr. Cutter's Sections 61, 80 and 85 lead to the inconsistency of placing the Medical Society of the County of Kings, N. Y., under the first word and the Medical Association of the State of Alabama under Alabama, or, again, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin under Wisconsin and the State Microscopical Society of Illinois under the word state. Let us see what is the present status of the corporate entry question. There are certain cases on which the various codes practically agree, for example, the entry of national, state, and municipal legislative and administrative bodies, international societies, schools, institutions (for the most part), college and alumni associations, etc. There is a class of cases as guilds, European learned academies, etc., where there is disagreement, but which include but few examples or where no far-reaching principle is involved, so that agreement is a less important matter. The case of societies whose names contain the name of the place where located is, on the other hand, of frequent occurrence and includes many of the disputed entries, like those mentioned above. There are two obvious solutions—one to enter all such bodies under the place name occurring in their names, the other to put them under the first word of their names. The present tendency seems to be toward the latter solution. Whichever method is chosen the rule must be sweeping. It is not satisfactory to make exception for a group like the state societies as distinguished from similar county or local societies, or for agricultural, historical and medical societies as opposed to geographical and microscopical. An agreement between the present catalog committees of the L. A. U. K. and the A. L. A. would assist materially in clearing up this vexing point.

Other changes noted in the new edition of the rules are a preference for the use of the vernacular instead of the English form for names of sovereigns (Sec. 32); the Library of Congress method or a similar one for noting the unused forenames of authors preferred to the use of parentheses (Sec. 212); German *ä, ß, u*, to be arranged as if spelled *æ, œ, ue* (Sec. 209); and the inversion of the name for government departments when used as a sub-heading, so that the distinctive word comes first (Sec. 324), the alternative of printing the distinctive word in a more prominent type also being given.

A number of welcome additions are found, the first being an increase in the number of definitions at the beginning. These include such terms as collation, caption title, running title, imprint, periodical, serial, etc., and form a useful contribution to the nomenclature of cataloging. The definition of joint authorship needs correction, and should read "with or without specification, etc." It is to be

hoped that Mr. Cutter's suggestion to avoid using the terms "biographe" and "bibliographe" will be adopted. These words still have a barbaric flavor. The rules for capitals (Secs. 288-291) have been made somewhat fuller and are very satisfactory. Other new rules are for photographs (Sec. 10), societies with authorized names in more than one language (Sec. 62), anonymous works "by the author of" (Sec. 128), and titles and title-pages in more than one language (Sec. 159). On pages 135-146 are notes on the cataloging of manuscripts by W. C. Ford, music by O. G. Sonneck, and maps and atlases by P. L. Phillips, all three contributions being rich in useful suggestions.

While this edition as a whole does not show enough differences from the third to make it an epoch marking work in the history of cataloging, yet it is a distinct contribution and is in every way worthy the wide distribution which its publication as a government document ensures to it.

T. F. CURRIER.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BISHOP, William Warner. A decade of library progress in America. (*In Popular Science Monthly*, Dec., 1904. p. 131-138.)

An excellent summary of present results and tendencies in American libraries. The immediate future, it is thought, will be marked by steady growth in public library development, more efficient and widely extended state inspection, and more uniform library legislation. "The greatest internal improvements which can be foreshadowed will probably be the growth of a scholarly spirit among librarians and an increased emphasis on bibliographical work."

The *Library Association Record* for December opens with a good discussion of "The principles of annotation," by Ernest A. Savage, taking as its basis the premise that successful annotation depends "(1) on the perspicuity of the abstract, and (2) on the freedom of the abstract from any matter other than that coming within the meaning of the term explanatory, thus excluding judgment." Interesting examples of different kinds of annotation work are appended. There is a paper, from the Newcastle Conference, on "The selection of current periodicals," by James Duff Brown, and a further instalment of the record of "Best books of 1903." The November number contained papers on "The elevating influence of public libraries," by Henry J. Newton, and "The reference library," by L. Acland Taylor, and the much-discussed "Preliminary report of the Committee on Public Education and Public Libraries."

The *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* issued a double number, August-October, 1904, devoted to the proceedings of the sixth annual conference of the Società Bibliografica Italiana, held in Florence, Oct. 20-24, 1903.

LOCAL.

Astoria, L. I. The Carnegie building of the Astoria branch of the Queens Borough Public Library was dedicated on the afternoon of Nov. 19.

Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie L. Mr. Carnegie's offer to give \$10,000 for a library for the colored people of the city, on condition that the city appropriate \$1000 a year for its maintenance, was considered by the city council early in December. The proposition was supported by a committee of negroes, including D. J. Jordan, professor in the Morris-Brown college; Professor J. W. S. Bowen, professor in the Gammon Theological seminary, and Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the Congregational church, who addressed the committee and stated that a site would be furnished the city without cost, and urged that the offer be accepted. Miss Wallace, the librarian, and several members of the library board also spoke in favor of the plan. No action, however, was taken, and the matter was referred to the next council.

Atlantic City (N. J.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 2. Mayor J. P. Stov, chairman of the board of trustees, presided, and the principal addresses were made by John Cotton Dana, of Newark, and Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library. The building was described and illustrated in *L. J.*, June, 1904, p. 304.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued a number of leaflets, giving reading lists on timely and practical subjects. Among them are, "List of books in the teachers' library;" books on electricity, prepared in consultation with working electricians; books on China, Russia and Japan; and books on Thanksgiving. Copies of the lists will be supplied on request and receipt of postage. A lecture on "Benjamin Franklin and his times" was given at the library on Dec. 1, and on the previous day Mr. Seward, the librarian, spoke on "Civics and the library," at a meeting of the Civic Club.

Boylston, Mass., Sawyer Memorial L. The building given to Boylston, by Miss Salome E. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a memorial to her mother, was dedicated on Nov. 10, 1904. The exterior of the building is entirely built of field stone, with the exception of the trimmings, which are of limestone. It is not an unusual thing to see a tower or small building of this material, but the main part of the library building is 22 feet deep and 60 feet wide. The building is one story high. At the front is a large vestibule and at the rear is a large stack room. The large vestibule opens into the

delivery room. To the left of the delivery room is a spacious reading room with a fireplace. To the right of the delivery room is the reference room. Over the stack room is a gallery, and provision is made for future extensions. There are two chimneys in the building, built entirely of field stone. The building cost about \$10,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The annual exhibit of books suitable for Christmas presents was opened November 28. It was in two sections, one in the children's room and one, containing the books for older people, in the general reference room. The list of books recommended, giving publisher's name and the usual selling price of the book, was published as the December number of the library *Bulletin*. An extra edition of this provided copies for general distribution. Two bookdealers in New York and one in Brooklyn distributed it, and notices in the New York and Brooklyn papers called attention to the fact that it would be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

One advance this year has been that the three bookdealers before referred to agreed to keep in stock the books on the list. Heretofore those who have used the exhibit have often found difficulty in getting some of the books recommended, especially those for children. The exhibit was appreciated by a constantly growing number of users, and it is hard to tell whether the greater enthusiasm was shown by those who have relied on it every year for years or by those who had just discovered its existence.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. At the December meeting of the board of directors it was voted that all branches of the library system should be open on Christmas and New Year's days from 3 to 6 p. m. The Pacific Branch, the only Carnegie building now completed, is required to be open from 9 to 9 on Sundays and all holidays, by the terms of the Carnegie contract.

Brunswick (Me.) P. L. The Curtis Memorial Library Building, the gift of William J. Curtis, of New York, was dedicated on Dec. 1, 1904.

California State L., Sacramento. By recent action of the board of trustees the travelling libraries under the control of the state library have been made absolutely free, no charge whatever being made for transportation. Mr. W. R. Watson, assistant librarian, writes: "So far as I am aware this is the first state to make travelling libraries absolutely free."

Dover (N. J.) F. P. L. The newly established public library was formally opened on the evening of Nov. 22. Its organization is the result of efforts made by the women of the town, which led to a popular vote in favor of a library tax. The nucleus of the library was formed by the gift of the books and funds of the Ladies' Library Association, supplemented by the state appropriation of \$100, and the amount of the library tax,

about \$600. Quarters have been provided, rent free, by the Presbyterian church, in the rooms formerly occupied by its Sunday school. The library is open from 3 to 9:30 p.m. every week day.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. The long-desired children's room, established in a building a few doors from the library, was opened for the first time the day before Thanksgiving. The room is homelike and attractive, with open fireplace, plants and pictures, and it has a large and growing attendance. Miss Hewins, the librarian, gives much of her personal attention to its management and supervision.

Homestead, Pa. The second annual meeting of the United Literary Clubs of Homestead was held on the evening of Dec. 13, when a report of the year's work was presented. This federation was organized under the auspices of the library, with the purpose of improving and stimulating the educational use of books. It includes 13 clubs, with a total membership of 268.

Kennett Square, Pa. Bayard Taylor Memorial L. A reception was held in the assembly hall of the library building on the evening of Dec. 15, to celebrate the freeing of the library from debt. The building, which was erected in honor of Bayard Taylor, the poet, who lived in Kennett Square, was dedicated on Sept. 12, 1896. The cost was nearly \$8800, and at the time of the dedication there was a debt of \$5600. The library contains about 4000 volumes. It is maintained by local contributions, with the exception of \$20 a month appropriated by the borough council.

Knoxville, Tenn. Lawson-McGhee L. The library building was almost destroyed by fire on Nov. 14, and the collection of over 15,000 volumes was seriously damaged. The loss is roughly estimated at \$42,000, with an insurance of \$25,000. The building was a three story brick structure with a slate roof. The first floor was occupied by the Vance Furniture company while the library was on the second floor. The third story was occupied by the Knoxville Business College. The fire originated in the basement and caught from an overheated furnace. There was an amount of combustible material in the basement. The fire gained much headway before it was discovered. When the danger was known there were but two persons in the library, the librarian, Miss Mary Nelson, and a young man. They managed to close and lock the safe before making their escape, but it was impossible to attempt to remove any of the books. The library was founded in 1885 by Col. Charles McGhee and was dedicated the following year as the Lawson-McGhee library, in honor of his deceased daughter. The institution was donated to a board of trustees who serve during life. Thus the library is a public institution, and the money which

will be received from the insurance companies carrying policies on it can be used for nothing else.

Louisville, Ky. Carnegie L. Andrew Carnegie has consented, as the result of application made to him in November by a committee of the trustees, to increase his original gift of \$250,000 for a central building, by the additional sum required to establish a satisfactory system of branches. The branches are to cost \$20,000, and are to be located about a mile and a quarter apart. The usual conditions, that sites be furnished and that the library appropriation be increased to a total equalling annually 10 per cent. of the total gift funds, are imposed. It is probable that one of the branch libraries will be devoted to the use of the colored people.

Mount Vernon (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Nov. 16, with "Library day" exercises, held under the joint auspices of the board of education and the Westchester Woman's Club. Short addresses were made by Dr. William R. Eastman, Arthur E. Bostwick, and Miss Clara Hunt, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, and the officers of the club and of the board of education. The attractive building, erected from a Carnegie gift of \$50,000, was described and illustrated in *L. J.*, July, 1904, p. 372.

New York P. L. The Webster Branch, formerly the Webster Free Library, has issued a circular announcing various changes and improvements, which has been posted in shops and public places in the vicinity. It is, in part, as follows:

"Special effort has been made to supply books and magazines which relate to various trades, occupations and professions and also to sports and amusements.

"For those persons who are undertaking special studies, or who are doing other definite literary work, arrangements may be made in this and other branches of the library to secure books necessary for such study. Night school students and candidates for civil service examinations and other persons will be interested to know that books for definite work may be renewed monthly.

"Sample questions of examinations for various branches of the civil service and information relative to applications are on file at this branch. Regents examination requirements may also be learned at this branch.

"Literary and debating societies will find here many good books and carefully selected magazine articles that relate to questions frequently under discussion.

"In other branches there are about 50,000 books not contained in this branch. Any one of these, except popular fiction, will be sent for when desired."

The Carnegie building for the Tompkins Square Branch of the library system was opened with formal exercises on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 1. The building is

a three story and basement structure, 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. The basement is occupied by an assembly room, a boiler room, a packing room and toilet rooms. The main floor contains the circulation room and reference room for adults, and a small office or workroom. On the second floor are the children's circulating and reading rooms. The third floor has a general periodical and newspaper reading room and an apartment for the janitor's family.

The Carnegie building for the Tottenville Branch of the New York Public Library was formally opened on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1904, and the distribution of books was begun on the following Monday. The library was organized as the Tottenville Free Library, an independent body, in February, 1899. It began the circulation of books in April, 1899, and was formally chartered by the Regents of the State University in June of that year. On Dec. 31, 1903, it consolidated with the New York Public Library and became one of the branches of that institution, then numbering 22. It now has 3482 volumes and circulates about 15,000 a year.

The building, which is the fourth to be opened by the New York Public Library under the provisions of the great Carnegie gift, is an unpretentious brick structure, standing somewhat back from the street and reached by a brick-paved walk through a lawn bordered with a private hedge. The first floor is nearly all taken up by one large room, open to the rafters. The charging desk, which is directly opposite the entrance, divides this space roughly into two portions, of which one is to be used for adults and the other for children. In the rear are a room for the library staff and a stairway leading to the basement, which contains a packing and work room, toilet rooms, a boiler room and ample space for storage.

The interior of the building is finished in cherry and white, and the whole effect is one of good taste. The heating is by steam and the lighting by electricity.

Niles (Mich.) P. L. The Carnegie building was dedicated on Nov. 17, 1904.

Philadelphia F. L. The city appropriations for 1905, passed by the councils, include \$139,000 for the maintenance of the Free Library, with \$5000 additional for the equipment of the Wanamaker Branch.

The John Wanamaker Branch, at 2123-27 South street, was formally opened on Dec. 15. Joseph G. Rosengarten, president of the library trustees, presiding over the exercises. The building cost \$27,517.83, given by Mr. Wanamaker, exclusive of the cost of the site, which was about \$15,000. Miss Helen H. Morrow is the librarian in charge.

Rhineland (Wis.) P. L. The Carnegie building was opened on Nov. 2, 1904, the chief address of the occasion being given by Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The building cost

\$18,500, of which \$15,000 was given by Mr. Carnegie.

Sault Ste Marie (Mich.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on the evening of Dec. 10.

Southampton, Mass., Edwards Memorial L. The library building, given to the town by the late Rev. Henry L. Edwards, of Northampton, was dedicated on Dec. 2. The presentation address was delivered by W. H. Edwards, of Easthampton, and W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Forbes Library of Northampton, spoke on "The duty of the public to the public library."

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904, when a public reception was held in the afternoon and evening. The formal exercises were held in the evening.

Tyler (Tex.) P. L. The \$15,000 Carnegie building was dedicated on the evening of Nov. 29, 1904.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. The fine library building, erected from city appropriations, was opened with simple exercises on the afternoon of Dec. 13. Its total cost was \$220,000, granted in two appropriations of \$105,000 and \$115,000 respectively. In addition a gift of \$1000 was made by W. Pierrepont White, and \$5000 were given by an anonymous friend to pay for the making of the card catalog. From the estate of the late Anson Judd Upon the library will receive \$5000, the interest to be applied to the purchase of books.

In design the building is of the modern renaissance type, of Indiana limestone and red brick. The main entrance leads directly into the large vestibule; from thence by means of several broad steps to the corridor which gives access to all the rooms on the first floor and to the main stairs to second floor. Directly upon entering the delivery room is seen. This room is the principal feature of the library and the one opportunity for general architectural treatment. It is carried the entire height of the building, the ceiling being a barrelled vault, pierced by a large skylight. This vaulted ceiling is supported by grouped Ionic columns, surmounted by an ornamented entablature. From the main entrance the entire range of stacks is also seen at the back of the delivery room.

From the Park avenue entrance a double staircase leads directly up into the delivery room, so that both entrances are really under the control of the desk, which is placed immediately in front of the stack and opposite the main entrance. From this point the desk controls a view of every approach and room on the floor, also the staircases leading to the second floor and to the basement. This was a feature especially sought after, so as to make the administration of the library as economical and simple as possible.

Along the front, on the second floor, is a large gallery which is to be used for lectures and, on occasions, exhibition purposes, and which is accordingly lighted by a large skylight. The other rooms on this floor are devoted to studies, special collections, etc.

The new building has been a great necessity for some time, to relieve the congestion existing in the old quarters. There are at present about 40,000 v. in the collection, with a shelf capacity of between 75,000 and 100,000 v.

Washington State L., Olympia. (8th biennial rpt.—period ending Nov. 1, 1904.) An interesting report, which gives gratifying evidence of improvement in library conditions and prospects. By the new library law, passed by the last Legislature, control of the state library and of the work previously done by the state library commission is vested in a single body, called the Washington State Library Commission. As a result the work of the state library "has been divided into three main divisions, each of which is independent of the others and yet so related as to be strengthened by association with them." These are the Central Division, or state library proper; the Division of Public Documents, covering all work in connection with state publications; and the Division of Public Libraries. The work of the last division is noted elsewhere, under the department of "State Library Commissions" (see p. 28).

In the Central Division accessions for the two years are given as 6105, the collection as a whole being divided into six "sections": Law, Medicine, State documents, Government documents, General reference, Northwest history. "The General reference, Law, Medical, and Northwest history sections are being cataloged under the card system, Dewey Classification and Cutter author-numbers. The Government documents section has the serial number arrangement for the 'sheep set,' with the 'checklist' and Document catalogs and cards. The State documents section has an alphabetical-by-states arrangement, subdivided in chronological order and arranged alphabetically by departments." The Section of Northwest history is being built up with special care and already contains many rare publications; a partial list of its contents are given. In the Division of Public Documents effort has been made to organize the collection and distribution of state documents. The library is now the legal depository for state publications, and a list of those available to libraries wishing to complete their sets is published on page 35 of the report. The present working force of the library consists of the state librarian, Mr. C. W. Shaffer, in charge of the Law and Public documents sections; Miss Josephine Holgate, in charge of the other sections and of the cataloging; and Miss Grace E. Switzer, assistant in special cataloging and in travelling library work. Considering its resources and staff available

the library is to be congratulated on the effective work of the last two years.

Watertown (N. Y.) P. L. The beautiful Roswell P. Flower memorial library building was presented to the city on the evening of Nov. 10, with elaborate exercises. The ceremonies were opened by President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, who was the orator of the day. Other speakers were Senator Elon R. Brown, of Watertown; W. D. McKinstry, editor of the *Watertown Daily Times* and chairman of the building committee, and Charles R. Lamb, the architect, of New York.

At the close of the addresses a bronze tablet, embedded in the balustrade of the mezzanine floor, where it meets the eye immediately on entering the vestibule, was unveiled. It bears the following inscription, an extract from the deed of gift:

"I make this gift in loving memory of my father, to perpetuate his name and love of progress and to benefit those who delight in knowledge. The city of Watertown, as a condition of this gift, agrees to devote not less than \$5000 annually to the care and maintenance of the premises conveyed—the library and library building now established there—and all parts and departments of which shall always be known as The Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library."

The exercises closed with the unveiling of a bronze bust of ex-Governor Flower by J. Scott Hartley.

The library is built of white marble and has been in course of construction for two years. The cost is over a quarter of a million dollars. The entire building was given by Mrs. John Byron Taylor, daughter of ex-Governor Flower. A. F. Lansing, of Watertown, is the architect, and Charles R. Lamb, of New York, the art director. One of the features of the library is that it is the decorative plan to illustrate and make local history a part of the general scheme. In murals, mosaics and bronzes the building is such that if it were taken to any other city it would be entirely out of place. An unusual feature is a roof garden in the form of a miniature Italian garden, with marble fountains and growing plants.

FOREIGN.

Bohemia. An organ for the promotion of public libraries and for educational extension has been established in *Ceská Osvěta*, published by Lad. J. Zivny, of Neu Bydžov. (Neubidschow). The first issue, nos. 1 and 2, contains articles on: "View and nature of popular education," by J. Cerny; public libraries, by Dr. F. Ortina; free public libraries of Birmingham, by L. J. Zivny; the Bohemian movement for popular education; and the free public library movement in Bohemia. There are notes on the libraries of other countries, library buildings, and bibliographic literature.

German Library Association. The sixth annual meeting of the Verein Deutsches Bibliothekare will be held in Posen during Pentecost week, 1905.

Heidelberg, Germany. The city has received 30,000 marks for the founding of a public library and reading room.

St. John (New Brunswick) P. L. On Nov. 16, 1904, the handsome new Carnegie building was opened to the public. The structure is classic in style, of brick and free stone, 88 x 82 feet. The vestibule leads directly into a domed delivery room, 25 feet square, from which opens to the right the general reading room and to the left the reference room and children's room. At the rear of the delivery room is the librarian's desk, and back of that the stack room, with a capacity of 25,000 v. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$50,000, made on the usual conditions.

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. The reference department of the library was reopened in November, after having been closed since August last, as a result of damage done by earthquake shock. The room has been decorated, and fitted up in much more convenient manner with improved lighting facilities. The former two clusters of electric lights (five lamps each) have been replaced by six pendants of two (25 c. p.) lamps each. The cost of the alterations was £1000.

Gifts and Bequests.

Carnegie library gifts.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie L. Dec. 24. \$35,000 for improvements.

Homestead, Pa. Carnegie L. Dec. 24. \$35,000 for improvements.

Norwood, O. Dec. 12. \$20,000.

As Norwood is in Hamilton county, this library will form the 13th branch of the Public Library of Cincinnati, which serves the whole of Hamilton county. An excellent lot had been previously given by Mr. Edward Mills of Norwood, so the erection of the branch is a matter of the immediate future.

South Haven, Mich. Dec. 31. \$12,500.

Librarians.

ANDERSON, Edwin Hatfield, for nearly ten years librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, resigned that position on Dec. 1 last, to become associated with business and mining interests in Carthage, Mo. Mr. Anderson's retirement is the most serious loss of this nature that the library profession has ever sustained, and it is a matter of regret, not only to his many friends in the library world but to all who have library interests at heart. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1891, and after a short experience as cataloger in the Newberry Library, was, in May,

1892, appointed librarian of the then recently established Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa. On April 1, 1895, he was appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, then just opened. The remarkable opportunities before this library, both in its field of work and its magnificent resources, have been developed to the fullest extent by Mr. Anderson, whose natural gifts of administrative ability and business clear-sightedness made him especially adapted to the task. He has built up at Pittsburgh a library system that is practically a model throughout the country, and that has exerted strong influence in shaping the library development of the larger American cities. His administration, while conservative and unassuming, has been throughout progressive. In the development of branch libraries, the architecture of branch buildings, systematic work with schools and children, the training of children's librarians, technological reference work, and in many other directions, the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has accomplished results of the greatest service to the library world at large. In the state and national library associations Mr. Anderson has been a reliable and valued worker. He has served on many A. L. A. committees and is at present a member of the A. L. A. Council; and he was active in the organization and served as president of the Keystone State Library Association, while his personal relations with his staff and his associates in the library field were invariably those of mutual friendliness and respect. The trustees, in accepting his resignation, gave strong expression of their regret, and their appreciation of his successful, able and earnest work; and a silver loving cup presented by the members of the library staff was an inadequate expression of their appreciation and regret.

AVERY, Miss May, librarian of the Herkimer (N. Y.) Free Library since its opening on Jan. 1, 1896, has resigned that position, her resignation taking effect Jan. 17, 1905. Miss Edith Sheaf, assistant librarian, has been appointed to succeed her.

BRAYTON, Miss Lucy M. T., for five years children's librarian in the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, died at her home in Middleboro', Mass., Oct. 20, 1904. To her untiring zeal, and loving, faithful and efficient service was due in a great measure the success of the department. She set a high standard of which she never lost sight. M. E. S.

ELLIOTT, Miss Agnes, of the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Steubenville, O. Miss Elliott is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School.

EVANS, Edward S., of Lynchburg, Va., was on Nov. 11 appointed assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, at Richmond. Mr. Evans had been since 1900 a member of the staff of the Library of Congress.

GRISWOLD, Stephen B., for thirty-six years librarian of the Law Division of the New York State Library, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect on Nov. 30, 1904. During the years of Mr. Griswold's librarianship the Law Library has grown from 9000 to 74,000 volumes. Five chancellors of the university have died. All the regents who held office at the time of his appointment have died, and at present besides himself there is no person living who held office in the library in the regents' office 36 years ago.

HARRIS, George William, librarian of Cornell University, sailed for Italy early in December, to superintend the packing and shipping of the Petrarch and Icelandic collections of the late Willard Fiske, bequeathed to Cornell.

HAWKINS, Thomas W., state librarian of Missouri, has been re-appointed to that office for a term of four years from Nov. 17, 1904.

HAYS, Miss Florence C., librarian of the Manitowoc (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned that position, owing to retrenchment in the city's library appropriations.

HOPKINS, Anderson Hoyt, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Louisville, Ky., was on Dec. 1 elected librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, succeeding Edwin H. Anderson, resigned, his appointment becoming effective Jan. 1. Mr. Hopkins assumed charge of the Louisville Carnegie Library, now in course of organization, a little over a year ago (see L. J., 28: 740), and his selection for the headship of the Pittsburgh institution was unexpected. During the 15 months of his work at Louisville he had laid the foundations for effective library development, particularly in the plans for the fine Carnegie building, which have had his special attention; and his resignation has called forth many expressions of regret and of appreciation of his work on the part of the library directors and the public.

IVES, William, for 52 years librarian of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, retired from the library service at the close of the year, and the position he occupied will be allowed to lapse. Mr. Ives, who has now passed his 88th birthday, has seen the library grow from a small subscription library with 500 volumes, a restricted circulation and a force consisting of one person—himself, to the present city institution, with branches, delivery stations, and a staff of nearly a hundred. His relations with the library for many years have been practically those of librarian emeritus, the active administration being vested in the library superintendent, but his long acquaintance with the public, his identification with the library, and his thorough knowledge of its resources, made his services of value both to the public and to his associates on the staff.

KING, John A., of Red Lake Falls, Wis., was on Dec. 10 appointed state librarian of Minnesota, by Governor-elect John A. Johnson, succeeding E. A. Nelson, whose term of office expired on January first of this year. Mr. King has long been prominent in newspaper and political circles. He is editor of the Red Lake Falls *Courier*, and was Democratic candidate for secretary of state at the last election. Mr. Nelson, whom he succeeds, was elected second vice-president of the National Association of State Libraries, at its meeting in St. Louis, in October, and had served one term of four years as state librarian. No reason for the change in office, other than political custom, has been advanced.

McGUFFEY, Miss Margaret D., has resigned her position as chief of the issue department in the Boston Public Library. She will not resume library work until next fall.

ORR, Charles, since 1890 librarian of the Case Library, Cleveland, has been elected Director of Schools of Cleveland, his appointment taking effect Jan. 1. Mr. Orr has been a member of the school council for two years.

SCHWAB, Dr. John Christopher, professor of political economy at Yale University, has been appointed librarian of the Yale University Library, succeeding Addison Van Name. Mr. Schwab is a graduate of Yale, of the class of '86, having taken post graduate courses at Yale, Berlin and at Göttingen, where he received his Ph.D. in 1889. He has been editor of the *Yale Review* since 1892, and is the author of various works on history and economics.

SHAW, Robert Kendall, who was elected librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library in April of last year (L. J., May, 1904, p. 271), was on Dec. 27 elected assistant librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library. Mr. Shaw is a native of Worcester, being the son of Joseph A. Shaw, principal of the Worcester Military Institute. The post of assistant librarian of the Worcester Public Library is a new one, created to relieve the veteran librarian, Samuel S. Green, of the details of routine administration. Mr. Shaw's actual work at the Brockton library began on the first of last August, so that his connection with that library has extended only over five months.

TERWILLIGER, Miss Mary Sayers, of the New York State Library School, class of 1897, has begun a six months' engagement as cataloger at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

ULRICH-GALLAHER, Miss Abigail Gallaher and Mr. Richard J. Ulrich, both assistants in the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, were married on Tuesday morning, Nov. 8, and left

that evening for Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Ulrich was recently appointed librarian of the military post at that place, having passed a civil service examination for the position.

UTLEY, George Burwell, was on Dec. 7 appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Public Library of Jacksonville, Fla. The building has just been completed, and the active work of furnishing the library, purchasing books, and preparing for use will be begun in January. Mr. Utley is a graduate of Brown University, class of '99, and was assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference, of Hartford, Ct., 1899-1901, and librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library, of Baltimore, from 1901 to the present. He is a member of the American Library Association.

VAN NAME, Addison, for forty years librarian of Yale University Library, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect at the close of the present college year. Mr. Van Name has of recent years taken little part in activities inside of the Yale library, but he was one of the pioneers in the organization and early work of the Library Association, having attended the first Conference of 1876, and been associated with its Council for many years.

WHITEBECK, Miss Alice G., New York State Library School, 1902-03, assistant cataloger of the Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, has been appointed children's librarian in the new Carnegie Library of Berkeley, Cal.

WILSON, Miss Ellen Summers, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Steubenville, O., died at the home of her parents in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1904. Miss Wilson was born June 13, 1873. She was a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1898. In Dec., 1898, she became a member of the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and had charge successively of the West End and Wylie Avenue branches. In Jan., 1902, she was appointed librarian of the Steubenville library, resigning Aug. 1, 1904. Miss Wilson was actively interested in the Ohio Library Association, being chairman of the Small Libraries Section in 1903, and one of the vice-presidents in 1904. In Steubenville she was a member of the Civic Club and several other organizations for social betterment.

YUST, William Frederick, assistant state inspector of libraries for New York State, was on Dec. 31 elected librarian of the Carnegie Library of Louisville, Ky., succeeding Anderson H. Hopkins, resigned. Mr. Yust is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1901, and since his graduation has held the position of assistant inspector in the Public Libraries Division of the New York State Library. He was born

in Peacreek, Kan., and studied at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., and at the University of Chicago, where from 1896 to 1899 he was assistant in the university library. As assistant inspector in the New York State Library he has had an admirable record of effective work.

Cataloging and Classification.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY. Bulletin no. 3: Checklist of newspaper and periodical files in the Department; comp. by the director. Montgomery, Ala., 1904. 64 p. O.

Dr. Owen has performed a service both to his own library and to other libraries, particularly in the Southern states, in the preparation of this checklist. Its representation of Alabama newspapers is naturally particularly full, and will be of value elsewhere, while the indication of gaps and weak places ought to be useful in rounding out the collection. The arrangement is alphabetical by states, with places in subalphabet and entries chronological under places, following in general form the style of the Library of Congress "Checklist of American newspapers."

The Boston Book Co. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains the second part of Robert McCurdy's "Bibliography of articles relating to holidays," a further installment of Cole's Bermudan bibliography; and an excellent list of "One hundred good short stories," by Emma L. Adams.

The Boston P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains a 6½ page "List of books and magazine articles on American engraving, etching, and lithography," prepared in connection with an exhibition of early American engravings at the Museum of Fine Arts.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) P. L. Books for boys and girls approved by the library for use in its children's rooms. Published by the Brooklyn Public Library, 1904. 44 p. D.

This list, prepared by Miss Clara Whitehill Hunt, is intended not for children but for librarians and assistants, both as an order list and as a help in children's reading. It is one of the best of its class, and may well be taken as a model, especially in the smaller public libraries. The selection shows thorough acquaintance with children's literature, and does not sacrifice breadth of view to high standards, or *vice versa*. The class "Fables, fairy tales, myths, legends," is particularly good. The list includes a separate "Reference collection for the children's room."

— Books useful to teachers. Published by the Brooklyn Public Library, 1904. 12 p. S.
Does not include books on pedagogy, but

short classed lists of popular elementary and standard books in the various subjects of school study—many of them books for children or supplementary school reading. The books form a "Teachers' reference collection," and are reserved for reference use in all the branches of the library system; circulating copies are also available.

THE BUFFALO (N. Y.) P. L. issues no. 6 of its "Reading lists on special topics," devoted to "The near East," and noting 32 recent books dealing with political and racial questions in Bulgaria, Greece, the Balkans, etc.

THE CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH *Bulletin* for November contains an extended and authoritative reference list on "Steam turbines." In the December issue is a short list on "What girls can make and do."

CHICAGO P. L. *Bulletin* no. 67: accessions to the library, from May 1 to November 1, 1904. 16 p. O. 3 c.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Special reading list (with selections), no. 10, December, 1904. 30 p. nar. D.

An attractive Christmas list, the six pages of bibliography, compiled by June R. Donnelly, being prefaced by selected poems on Christmastide, chosen by Mirpah G. Blair.

DEICHMANSKE BIBLIOTHEK, *Kristiania*. Katalog over historisk literatur i det Deichmanske Bibliotek; udarbejdet af Haakon Nyhuus. Kristiania, 1904. [8]+411 p. O.

An interesting feature of this catalog is the inclusion of full contents notes for such publications as *Historisches Taschenbuch*, *Oncken's Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen*, etc., with added entries for the individual articles and works in their proper places. The library is remarkably rich in old and rare books, owing to the zeal of its founder, who was a most assiduous collector. Scandinavian history is of course particularly well represented, covering the pages 78 to 187. The library is classified according to the Decimal classification, which brings Genealogy and Heraldry as part of Biography. This class, being very rich—it occupies more than half the volume—is very properly separated from the rest and put at the end. There are not a few annotations, in many cases quoted from book reviews and the like. German nouns are written with lower case initials with a vengeance, e.g., islam, staufer. There is no author index, an unfortunate omission which, however, can be remedied in a separate publication. Dates of birth and death of authors have been carefully looked up, and short characterizations are added in all cases, e.g., "English ambassador in Copenhagen;" "The father of Swedish history;" "French literature;" "Norwegian [army] officer." The print is clear, the proportion between the type used for entries and for notes is pleasing, the

bold-faced headings stand out clearly, but not too boldly. We understand that this is the first bibliographical publication of the library, and it sets a high standard for future lists. The volume is of distinct credit to the librarian, whom many of us remember as the Norwegian delegate at the St. Louis Conference.

A. G. S. J.

HAVERHILL (Mass.) P. L. A classified list of periodicals currently received, 1904. Haverhill, Mass., 1904. 16 p. nar. D.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Papers of James Monroe, listed in chronological order from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress; comp. under the direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 6 pl.+114 p. O.

The calendar of papers is prefaced by a facsimile reproduction of Monroe's journal of the negotiations for the cession of Louisiana.

THE NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for December is almost wholly devoted to the publication, from the original manuscript in its possession, of the "Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Safety of Mobile in 1862-1863." The November number contained an extremely interesting "List of works relating to Shakers" (10 p.), and the final (fifth) instalment of the "List of works relating to naval history," etc.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. A thousand of the best novels. Newark, N. J., 1904. 48 p. O.

In a suggestive and interesting introduction Mr. Dana makes some cogent remarks on novel reading and novel writing, and notes the plan in which this list was made. It was based mainly upon the previous lists issued by the Denver and Springfield libraries, and on the fiction division of the "A. L. A. catalog," and is intended to form the foundation of a permanent collection of novels, to be supplied in duplicate if necessary. "Not all the other 4000 titles now on the shelves will be dropped; but many of them will be, gradually; some will be transferred to literature, and some will be retained and their cards kept in the catalog. The list meanwhile will be widely circulated, being offered as a sufficiently large collection for ordinary use. New novels will be purchased as issued as heretofore and the thousand titles will be reprinted in about a year, with such omissions and additions as criticism and good new books make advisable."

PEORIA (Ill.) P. L. List of English fiction, French fiction and juveniles: supplement. May, 1894, to December, 1904. 62 p. O.

The fiction lists (English, French, and juvenile) are author-and-title in one alphabet; the juvenile books other than fiction are given in a classed list.

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) P. L. A list of periodical

publications in the . . . library. Published by the Board of Directors, 1904. 22 p. O.

A well printed, attractive alphabetic list, followed by a subject index.

The ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY announces that it has on hand more copies of its English fiction list than are likely to be needed for home consumption. Any library wishing to have one may obtain it by sending 11 cents to pay postage. Besides the list of novels in the library up to the end of 1902, there is a supplement containing lists of "best novels" and short lists of historical novels and musical novels. The library *Bulletin* for December contains a short classed reading list on "The city and its problems."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains a list of readers and speakers. In the November issue the reading lists were devoted to Physical education and reference books on Fine arts.

The SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December continues the list of the Coleman collection from the October issue.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. *Bulletin* no. 52: Accessions to the Department Library, July-September, 1904. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 45 p. O.

The WASHINGTON COUNTY F. L., *Hagerstown, Md.*, issued a four-page *Christmas Bulletin*, giving references to books and periodicals added during the year.

Bibliography.

ART. Internationale bibliographie der Kunstwissenschaft; hrsg. v. Arthur L. Jellinek. Bd. 2, Jahr. 1903. Berlin, B. Behr's Verlag, 1904. 6+374 p. 8°.

Records 5641 titles under eight headings (1) Bibliography, lexica, new periodicals; (2) Esthetics, philosophy, instruction; (3) History of art; (4) Architecture; (5) Sculpture; (6) Painting; (7) Graphic arts; (8) Industrial arts. Author and subject indexes are appended.

BANKING. Library of Congress. A list of the more important books on banks and banking; comp. under direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 55 p. O.

CIVICS. Boynton, Frank David. School civics: an outline study of the origin and development of government and the development of political institutions in the United States. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1904. 4+368+41 p. D.

Prefaced by a short bibliography, "merely suggestive."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Columbia University. *Columbiana*: a bibliography of manuscripts, pamphlets and books relating to the history of King's College, Columbia College, Columbia University; prepared by Charles Alexander Nelson; published on the 150th anniversary of King's College. Columbia University, October 31, 1904. 48 p. O.

Records the material placed on exhibition during the Columbia anniversary celebrations of October last. The arrangement is alphabetic under alphabetic class headings, such as Architecture, Athletics, Biographies and necrology, Commencement, etc., and there is a preponderance of analytical entries. A reduced facsimile of the original charter of King's College is given as frontispiece.

CORNEILLE and RACINE. Canfield, Dorothea Frances. *Corneille and Racine in England*: a study of the English translations of the two Corneilles and Racine, with especial reference to their presentation on the English stage. New York, Columbia University Press, Macmillan Co., 1904. 14+295 p. D. Contains bibliography, p. 285-289.

DEATH PENALTY. Viola, Orazio. *Bibliografia italiana della pena di morte*. Catania, Italy, tip. Industriale, 1904. 71 p. 8°.

ELECTIONS. Library of Congress. List of references on the popular election of senators; with appendix, Debates on the election of senators in the Federal Convention of 1787; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 39 p. O.

FAR EAST. Library of Congress. Select list of books (with references to periodicals) relating to the Far East; comp. under direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 74 p. O.

Records mainly recent literature, few titles being earlier than 1897.

FRENCH BOOKTRADE. Delalain, Paul. *Essai de bibliographie de l'histoire de l'imprimerie typographique et de la librairie en France*. Paris, Picard et Fils, 1904. 46 p. 8°, 2.50 fr.

GERMANS. Library of Congress. A list of works relating to the Germans in the United States; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 32 p. O.

IMMIGRATION. Library of Congress. A list of books (with references to periodicals) on immigration; comp. under direction of

Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 76 p. O.

IMPEACHMENT. Library of Congress. Select list of references; comp. under the direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 16 p. O.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Library of Congress. List of references on recognition in international law and practice; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 18 p. O.

MAPS. Library of Congress. Check list of large scale maps published by foreign governments (Great Britain excepted); comp. under direction of Philip Lee Phillips. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 58 p. [printed on left-hand side only.] O.

Includes 21 different countries, of which 15 are European and 9 South American. Arranged alphabetically by countries, with closer geographical subdivisions. A subject index—practically an index to places—is prefixed.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. Library of Congress. A list of books (with references to periodicals) relating to proportional representation; comp. under direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 30 p. O.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Bibliography of United States public documents, Department list no. 1. List of publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902; with analytical index; prepared in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 623 p. O.

Aside from the specific value and importance of this list as a key to a great collection of useful material, it is of unusual and wider importance as the first of the proposed series of "contributions toward a bibliography of United States public documents, which will deal with the publications of all the executive departments and other independent publishing offices of the Government." It is a combination of a checklist and an analytical index, representing a vast amount of detailed and difficult work, and an ingenious effort to solve the problems of compact and practical record of the most difficult material that confronts the cataloger. The scheme of arrangement is described in the preface by Mr. William L. Post, the compiler, who, after noting the various plans devised for the classification of government publications, justly remarks that "if the task of applying an acceptable system to the books was hard, that of ex-

plaining it concisely and lucidly is certainly more difficult." Mr. Post nevertheless conveys a fair understanding of the ingenious method by which a systematic and continuous classification scheme has been secured, and his preface should be read by all library workers who have to deal with this class of material. Briefly, the scheme assigns a distinctive letter symbol to each of the executive departments and publishing offices of the government, and works out a notation scheme applicable to all and yet specific for each. The present list, which gives all publications of the Agricultural Department since its independent establishment, is in two parts—first, a checklist classified 1, by officer, bureau, division, or other body, and 2 by character of publication, with the classification numbers running in numerical sequence, given in the left hand margin; and second, a detailed analytical index by authors and subjects in one alphabet, with the classification number in the right hand margin, reference being necessary from this index to the checklist, to find the publication to which the index entry refers. The method, though complicated to describe, seems to work readily and effectively, so far as a brief test indicates; and is certainly ingenious and carefully thought out. The list is a remarkable piece of work, and Mr. Post and his associates in the Document Office are to be congratulated upon the successful performance of a difficult and important task.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the budget of foreign countries; comp. under direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 20 p. O.

RAILROADS. Library of Congress. A list of books (with references to periodicals) relating to railroads in their relation to the government and the public; with appendix, List of references on the Northern Securities Case; comp. under direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 72 p. O.

TARIFF. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the British tariff movement (Chamberlain's plan); comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 38 p. O.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

"A transplanted nursery, by Martha Kean," given in December L. J. as by John M. Gundry, of Cleveland, O., is by Mrs. John M. Gundry (Frances R.).

MARY FRANCES ISOM.

Notes and Queries.

U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS DESIRED. — The Brookline Public Library, Brookline, Mass., wishes to complete its set of the "Circulars of information" published by the U. S. Bureau of Education, and would be glad to hear from any library willing to sell the volume for 1888.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE SOUVENIR PINS. — Members of the A. L. A. who were not present at the St. Louis meeting may be glad to know that there are still some of the souvenir pins left, which may be had for 75 c. apiece; by registered mail, 85 c. apiece. Pins will be mailed at receiver's risk, if registration is not desired.

Hearing that some of the pins given out at the St. Louis meeting were imperfect, I also take this method of giving notice that broken pins sent back will be replaced by sound ones.

F. M. CRUNDEN,
St. Louis Public Library.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOC. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. — Will you be good enough to publish a statement in your JOURNAL to the effect that the American Association for the Advancement of Science has a number of sets of its back volumes which it is willing to donate to libraries which desire them. If librarians will write me I will, after all the applications are in, consult the committee appointed for this purpose, and select as many libraries as there are sets on hand, and will send them on condition that the libraries pay expressage.

L. O. HOWARD,
Permanent Secretary, A. A. A. S.,
Washington, D. C.

INDEX TO HARLEIAN MISCELLANY. — Having found it necessary to make a summary of the contents of the Harleian Miscellany and an Index of the same, we printed a number of extra copies, which may be found useful to other libraries which possess this valuable publication. My trustees will be pleased to send a copy of this pamphlet to any such library on making application to myself. The pamphlet is in 4to form and covers 46 pages.

H. C. L. ANDERSON,
Principal Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES AS SUBSCRIBERS TO L. OF C. CARDS. — It is interesting, and flattering to us college librarians, to note the order in which the Library of Congress received subscriptions for its printed cards, as shown by its recent circular. The fact that no public library came in until no. 10 and that that was located in Michigan does not seem very complimentary to the alertness of our eastern public librarians. No. 1 on the list, I ought to say, does not owe its position to any special circumstance, but gained it simply by ordering

promptly upon receipt of the circular announcing the readiness to receive orders. Following is the list of the first 10 subscriptions:

1. Amherst College.
2. Columbia University.
3. Wesleyan University.
4. Bowdoin College.
5. Bryn Mawr College.
6. Jane B. Haines, Library of Congress.
7. Harvard University.
8. Louisiana State University.
9. Mt. Holyoke College.
10. Bay City Public Library, Bay City, Mich.

W. I. FLETCHER,
Amherst College Library.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK, PA. — The New York *World* of Dec. 8 published a communication purporting to come from Braddock, Pa., to the effect that the Braddock Library was about to close its doors for want of patronage and support. The article has been copied by other papers with scarce headlines far and wide. Will you kindly state for the benefit of all interested that the publication in question was manufactured entirely by the correspondent of the *World*, there being not a single truthful statement in the whole article? It is difficult to conceive how even a newspaper correspondent, even conceding that he is employed by the *World*, could have invented so complete a tissue of falsehoods. The Braddock Library has always been deeply entrenched in the affections of the community, but never more than now, and the forthcoming report will show that 1904 has been by far the greatest year in its history. The building is more than 15 years old, and is in need of repairs. These will be made within the next year or two. At the present moment the institution has not a single outstanding account that is 30 days old.

GEO. H. LAMB, Librarian.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS" SERIES. — Arthur H. Clark Co., publishers of the extended series of official records of the "Philippine Islands: 1498-1898," announce that owing to inadequate support they are compelled, beginning Feb. 1, to limit the edition to the number of sets actually ordered. "Thus far less than 100 sets have been placed in this country, although a larger number have been placed in the important libraries of Europe, India, Australia, the Far East, and the Philippines. Of the sets in this country nearly all are in public institutions; the remainder are in large private collections, which are not likely to come into the market for many years, if ever. Beginning with volume 22, to be published Feb. 1, 1905, only enough of each volume will be printed to fill orders received before that date. Of the volumes already issued, the excess above the subscribed number will then be destroyed, and the work will never be reprinted."



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BOOKS

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Literature of American History. Edited by J. N. LARNED. \$6.00.
(Postage 30 cents.)

Supplement for 1901. Edited by PHILIP P. WELLS. \$1.00. (Postage 10c.)

For Continuation See Below under Catalog Cards.

Guide to Reference Books. By ALICE B. KROEGER. \$1.25. (Postage 10c.)

Bibliography of Fine Arts. By RUSSELL STURGIS and H. E. KREHBIEL.
90 cents. (Postage 10 cents.)

Books for Girls and Women. Edited by GEORGE ILES. 90 cents.
(Postage 10 cents.)

Reading for the Young. Supplement by M. E. and A. L. SARGENT.
50 cents. (Postage 10 cents.)

List of French Fiction. By Mme. CORNU and WILLIAM BERR. 5 cents.

Books for Boys and Girls. By CAROLINE M. HEWINS. New Edition,
Revised. 15 cents, \$5.00 per 100.

A. L. A. Index to General Literature. New Edition. \$10.00 (Postage 52c.)

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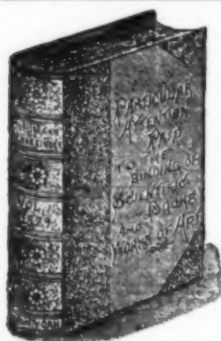
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